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HAVANA: SPAIN'S GONZALEZ CALLS FOR B.A. SUMMIT

PA030241 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez has issued a call for a meeting to be held on 11 December among the presidents and prime ministers who will attend the inaugural ceremony of Argentine President-elect Raul Alfonsin. Invitations have been sent to Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry, Colombian President Belisario Betancur, Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella, Ecuadoran President Oswaldo Hurtado, Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo, and Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge.

Invitations have also been sent to Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and U.S. Vice President George Bush. Also attending the summit will be Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares, Mexican Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda, and Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government for National Reconstruction.

General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores is the only head of state who will not be invited to the meeting, although he will be in Buenos Aires. Spain broke diplomatic relations with Guatemala after a fire destroyed its diplomatic mission in 1980.

It has been reported that the purpose of the meeting will be to promote a joint effort to help democratic governments and increase economic cooperation within and outside Latin America.

ACCIDENT AT ATOMIC CENTER KILLS OPERATOR

PY051728 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2135 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Excerpts] The National Commission for Atomic Energy (CNEA) today stated that "a critical fault which caused a strong radiation count resulted in the death of an operator at the Constituyentes atomic center on 23 September." "The direct causes of the accident, which killed Osvaldo Carlos Rogulich, stemmed from operational errors, although an overlooked slackening of the installation's security system due to organizational and infrastructure shortcomings also played a role," concluded a report issued after an investigation was conducted.

The deadly accident took place at the RA-2 critical assembly located at the above-mentioned atomic center. It was reported that while "a change in the assembly's nucleus array was being performed, a critical fault occured causing a strong radiation count" to which Rogulich was greatly exposed. Rogulich died a few days later. It was finally reported that other persons at the critical assembly building were exposed to radiation doses, but that they were not at risk. It was also stated that "the accident did not involve any radioactive material leak, and it did not pose any danger to the rest of the Constituyentes atomic center personnel." It was also noted that "even in the hypothetical case of a large-scale accident: at the site, "there would be no risk for the people living near the atomic center."

ALFONSIN ISSUES NUCLEAR POLICY COMMUNIQUE

PY051925 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Statement read by Argentine Foreign Minister-designate Dante Caputo at the Hotel Panamericano -- recorded]

[Excerpt] We would like to disclose a press communique regarding nuclear activity. This communique is be in keeping with a statement issued by President-elect Alfonsin after the CNEA [National Commission for Atomic Energy] announced the recent progress in the uranium enrichment process. At that time, the communique issued by the president-elect noted that Alfonsin was convinced of the need for implementing a nuclear policy for peaceful purposes. Therefore, in keeping with this declaration, we are issuing the following press communique:

President-elect Raul Alfonsin has ordered the drafting of a law that will be issued during the first days of his administration. The objective of this draft law is to study the organization of the CNEA so that its activities will consistent with the policy of using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

In keeping with the presidential instructions which establish that the CNEA should be directly subordinate to the executive branch, the decree established the following:

1) The advisory commission will be made up of the foreign minister, who will preside, the presidential secretary general, and a presidential advisor.

2) The mission of the advisory commission will be:

a) To draft a law that will be submitted to Congress for the purpose of establishing the objectives of the nuclear policy, establishing the mechanisms that will implement this policy and the legislative control of its implementation.

b) To draft an internal organization plan establishing a board that will share with the CNEA president the responsibility administering the organization instead of the present SNEA board which is made up of CNEA officials.

3) The advisory commission will be authorized to request from ministries and decentralized organizations all information and aid that is necessary to fulfill its mission.

It is hoped that this commission will issue its decision in the first months of the next year. In the meantime, an acting official will be appointed to preside over the CNEA.

FURTHER ON ARMY REPORT ON FALKLANDS CONFLICT

PY030243 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1520 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Dec (TELAM) -- Major General Edgardo Nestor Calvi, the chief of the Army General Staff, today said that the conclusions of the Army report on the South Atlantic conflict are both impartial and correct. He said: We want the truth without sensationalism. Calvi spoke during a press conference which he hosted at the Libertador Building, Army headquarters, where he released the official Army report on the Malvinas war.

The conference was attended by General Mario Piotti, the Army secretary general, Colonel Miguel Valentino, the head of the Department of Press and Dissemination, and Colonel Francisco Cervo, adviser of the Army commander in chief.

Calvi maintained that the conclusions of the report are correct and impartial, and that the report is based on a careful study and an in-depth investigation of the South Atlantic war. He said that by releasing this report the Army wanted to pay its debt to the Argentine people, who so generously contributed to the 2 April 1982 event.

Col Cervo, a member of the commission that wrote the report, said that the official Army report on the Malvinas conflict, submitted in two thick volumes, is an impartial, complete, and accurate account of facts and that it is based on documents. He added that the report allows the identification of both successful and unsuccessful actions and that it also refers to those brave actions which are common to all wars.

Cervo remarked that the accuracy of the report, free of improper sensationalism, will help history to reach fair conclusions on the war. He made it clear that this account of the actions can be expanded in the future in the light of new testimonies or documents from other sources. This report is an attempt to get closer to the truth; therefore, it can be improved, he noted.

Cervo explained that the Army report does not overlap the one released by the Rattenbach commission, because the latter deals with the political and military-strategic side of the conflict while the Army report looks at the actions from a tactical viewpoint. Concerning the proceedings being conducted by the Armed Forces Supreme Council, Cervo noted that if Council members decide to, they can use the Army report as another source of information.

The report comes in two volumes entitled Development of Events. It has 10 chapters, a list of abbreviations, annexes, a list of reference material, charts, maps, and documents. The first volume deals with the tactical conduct of the war, a task that, for the most part, remained in the hands of Army organizations.

The second volume includes situation charts with troop deployment, combat reports, and lists of activities. In addition, it includes decorations awarded to Army personnel, and the reasons that they were given specific assignments.

In conclusion, Cervo gave assurances that the Army did its best and that its heroes will serve as examples and as sources of guidance for future generations. He added that if the spiritual strength, the wish to learn from hard lessons, and the faith in the cause of our struggle increase and strengthen the people's faith in their leaders, defeat will turn into the seed of victory.

Surrender Detailed

PY031750 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2138 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Dec (TELAM) -- The report on the Malvinas war, today released by the Army, reveals the dramatic radio conversation held on 14 June 1982 between Military Governor General Mario Benjamin Menendez and the commander in chief and president of the nation, General Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri.

The report states that at 0900 on 14 June, Gen Menendez made an assessment of the situation and arrived at the conclusion that the possibilities for success were nil and that the continuation of operations would lead to the useless sacrifice of precious human lives. Consequently, he decided to contact the commander in chief, and through him, the Military Junta. At 1000 he managed to contact the secretary general of the Presidency, General Norberto Iglesias, who told him to await a political decision, such as the acceptance of the UN Resolution 502.

By noon, he had received a call from Gen Galtieri, who told him that he must resist and act offensively. You must take the people out of the foxholes to go forward and not backwards. The British must surely be exhausted too, and under this situation it is impossible to accept Resolution 502, were the words of Gen Galtieri cited in the report.

Menendez reconfirmed the situation and reaffirmed that it was no longer possible to carry on the actions he was being told. Galtieri answered that he was too far away from the Malvinas to see for himself the seriousness of the situation, that Gen Menendez was the commander and that he knew his duties and rights and must act according to them.

Almost at the same time, Navy Captain Barry Hussey arrived at the command post. He had received through the hospital radiotelephone a report in which the British commander praised the bravery of the Argentine troops. This report caused the Argentine commanders to give some consideration to the possibility of resisting and of inviting them at the same time to hold talks, proposing a previous ceasefire, and setting a deadline for an answer up to 1300. Menendez accepted the proposal, and set a meeting at 1600 at the military governorship. A radiogram arrived before the set time authorizing him to hold talks, but warning him that no imposition that might involve a political commitment by the Argentine Government could be accepted.

At the set hour, Menendez met with British Colonel Rose, and after almost 1 hour of talks, they agreed that the Argentine forces would cease firing. The conditions agreed upon provided that the units would keep their flags, that the troops would continue under their normal commanders, and that the return to the continent would be done on board national ships. The signing of the document of surrender was set for 1900.

The meeting began at 1945, this time with the British commander, General Moore, with whom the document of surrender was signed. The word unconditional was crossed out from the document, because, according to the report released today, Gen Menendez would not accept surrender under that condition, regardless of the cost. Gen Moore noted the courage with which our troops had fought.

GENERALS APPEAR BEFORE ARMED FORCES COUNCIL

PY021137 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2000 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 30 Nov (NA) -- General Oscar Jofre, retired, and Omar Parada, retired, who are accused of having violated the Military Penal Code during the Malvinas war, were arraigned today before the Armed Forces Supreme Council to hear charges made against them in the Rattenbach report. This concludes the first phase of the proceedings which the high commanders who planned and conducted the war are facing.

Tomorrow the council will begin the second phase, which consists of reading, as a case portfolio, the report submitted by the Malvinas or Inter-Force Commission. The next steps will be the appointment of defenders by the accused, the prosecutor's allegations, the defense allegations, and lastly the rendering of final judgment.

CORPS COMMANDER TRIMARCO ABANDONS POST, RETIRES

PY021609 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1119 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Dec (DYN) -- The army command has reported that Army Commander Lieutenant General Cristino Nicolaides has accepted the request for retirement by the I Corps commander, General Juan Carlos Trimarco, who yesterday unexpectedly abandoned his post without delegating the command to his successor, General Jorge Fernandez Torres. This unusual action took place a little past noon yesterday, but was confirmed by the Army only last night. The brief report was released verbally with no further details, although it was learned that Trimarco's decision has caused surprise and amazement in Army ranks.

ALFONSIN MEETS ADVISERS, ANNOUNCES APPOINTMENTS

PY021220 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Argentine President-elect Raul Alfonsin held a 3-hour meeting with the cabinet ministers-designate yesterday. Interior Minister-designate Antonio Troccoli, Defense Minister-designate Raul Borras, Education and Justice Minister-designate Carlos Alconada Aramburu and the presidential secretary general held a meeting with the president-elect in the Panamericano Hotel where he is staying. Dr Alfonsin and his assistants analyzed various issues to be submitted to the congress for consideration during special sessions.

Presidential spokesman-designate Jose Ignacio Lopez reported that President Bignone has decided to honor Dr Alfonsin's request for the enactment of a new law on [word indistinct] under the Constitution. Referring to the Bignone-Alfonsin meeting held in the Olivos presidential villa on 30 November, Jose Ignacio Lopez said that the meeting was positive and that it gave a chance to [words indistinct] for the transfer of power.

For his part, Public Information Secretary-designate Emilio Cibaja labeled as well founded the reports that four important television journalists would be appointed to head the news services of the different Buenos Aires television stations.

In the evening, presidential spokesman-elect Jose Ignacio Lopez announced that Justicialist leader Angel Federico Robledo yesterday accepted an appointment to serve as Dr Alfonsin's honorary adviser.

In the afternoon, the president-elect appointed Roberto Manuel Pena to head the State Intelligence Secretariat. Pena's background was disseminated when his appointment was announced in the hotel where the Argentine president-elect is temporarily living. Pena served as national deputy and as president of the labor legislation commission of the congress between (1975) and (1976). Pena was also Argentine representative to UNCTAD and to the ILO. He was born in Avellaneda in 1917, and he graduated as a lawyer in 1941. Among other activities, Pena was the founder and director of DEFINICION. Pena is a member of the party that won the 30 October elections and he also served as councilman between 1952 and 1955.

ALFONSIN APPOINTS TIERRA DEL FUEGO GOVERNOR

PY051731 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Excerpt] It has been confirmed that President-elect Raul Alfonsin has appointed Ramon Trejo Noel governor of the national territory of Tierra del Fuego.

ALFONSIN INVITES PARAGUAYAN OPPOSITION LEADERS

PY031615 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2308 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 2 Dec (DYN) -- Hermes Saguier, member of the Paraguayan Authentic Radical Liberal Party, has been invited by President-elect Raul Alfonsin to the presidential inauguration on 10 December. This information was disclosed by Saguier himself after a meeting with the president-elect in the Panamericano Hotel.

The other politicians invited include Miguel Angel Gonzalez Casabianca, as representative of Paraguayans living in exile who have not returned to their country in 25 years, and Miguel Saguier, who is now under judicial process for defending a political prisoner.

ASSEMBLY ADJOURNS WITHOUT PROCLAIMING ALFONSIN

PY051615 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1550 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Dec (TELAM) -- The Legislative Assembly began its session at 1200 and deliberated for 6 minutes under the chairmanship of provisional Senate President Edison Otero, while Ricardo Laferriere, senator for Entre Rios, served as secretary.

The chairman was empowered to appoint a Commission of Powers to rule on an objection submitted by a citizen to the Electoral College of Tierra del Fuego, and it was decided to adjourn the assembly for 48 hours, that is, until Wednesday, 7 December, at 1000.

JUNTA POSTPONES ANNOUNCEMENT OF DISSOLUTION

PY052220 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2155 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Dec (DYN) -- It was today officially announced in the Condor Building, Air Force Headquarters, that the military junta will not release a declaration today. Therefore, it will not announce its dissolution. The military junta was apparently expecting the Legislative Assembly to proclaim victorious the Raul Alfonsin-Victor Martinez presidential ticket before announcing its dissolution, but because the proclamation was not made the military junta postponed its announcement.

It was also not reported whether the ceremonies to be held tomorrow, in which Air Force Commander General Augusto Hughes and Navy commander Admiral Ruben Franco were to hand over their posts and retire, will be held.

Military sources said that the military junta members had signed the dissolution act revoking the institutional acts and appointing Reynaldo Bignone provisional president until Saturday when he will hand over the presidency to Raul Alfonsin. It was reported that there will be no official communique announcing the dissolution.

BUDGET FOR 1984 STIRS POLITICAL CONTROVERSY

PY021735 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 2 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] (NA) -- The military government is expected to announce the 1984 budget law on Wednesday. President-elect Raul Alfonsin requested the action, Economy Ministry sources said yesterday and the report was confirmed by Radical Congressman-elect Ruben Rabanal, who said Economy Minister Jorge Wehbe had been told of the request which is being taken as an attempt to bypass Congressional debate on next year's national budget.

Peronist economist Eduardo Setti called the decision "a serious mistake" of the future Radical government. Peronist senators, sources said, are concerned that a military budget law will further federal participation in and assistance to the provinces which the senators see as central government intervention in local affairs.

Alfonsin reportedly asked President Reynaldo Bignone to sign the law because of the ease the current government has in passing immediate legislation. Such a law would also avoid congressional debate, especially in the Senate where the Justicialist Party holds a majority.

Diego Guelar, a Justicialist deputy and vice-president of the budget and finance committee, said the Peronists had no information on the Radical decision, but would seek a meeting with future Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun. Guelar stressed that the justicialists would "reject any attempt to govern with a budget drawn up by the military government." Guelar said the Peronists had no oblection to "voting for an emergency Radical budget" which could be altered later on, "because we prefer a Radical emergency budget to a military one."

Rabanal, however, played down the importance of the law, saying it was only temporary and that a "definitive law" would be presented in January. Rabanal said that the Radicals may make "quantitative changes" in the immediate law, which was earlier prepared by Wehbe and his staff, though not "qualitative" ones.

"Both quantitative and qualitative changes," he added, "will be made in January to the benefit of health and education."

The military budget has a planned fiscal deficit of 3.5 billion dollars, equal to five percent of the domestic national product Economy Ministry sources said.

FOREIGN MINISTER-DESIGNATE CAPUTO INTERVIEWED

PY021258 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 1 Dec 83 p 9

[Text] (NA) -- The Radical government "will not export democracy" to the rest of Latin America but its efforts will "exude it as an example of an Argentina rising up from the ashes" according to Foreign Minister-designate Dante Caputo who was interviewed yesterday on aspects of future Argentine foreign policy.

"If Argentina can (return to democracy) others will realize that all nations are capable of it," Caputo said, adding that this would be the Radical government's main contribution to Latin America. This point will be emphasized, Caputo said, when President-elect Raul Alfonsin visits, sometime after assuming power, several Latin American countries.

Caputo also spoke in depth on future relations with the United States Government affirming, "the U.S. should apply to its foreign policy the same principles it applies among its own people: respect, democracy and attention to minorities". The future minister said he "couldn't understand what the U.S. might fear from Alfonsin's government; they should expect to find, after many years, a government with a well thought-out programme and completely open to discussion."

Most of all, the U.S. is going to see a stable, predictable government, one that will talk frankly and lay its cards on the table." [quotation mark as published] With respect to reports that the U.S. may lift its weapon embargo on Argentina, Caputo considered the matter as "fortunately not a priority" but added that such a gesture would be interpreted as "friendly".

On the topic of European and Soviet relations, Caputo hoped exports to that area would increase. Protesting "the protectionist policies of the European Market" Caputo said the Radical government would fight, on behalf of humanity, in international courts to defeat such "unfair competition."

Argentine export policy will be "aggressive" Caputo stressed, because "nobody gives gifts," adding "if the Soviet market can be expanded so much the better because we have to sell more to more markets."

Caputo denied that he has been influenced by the politcial thinking of French leftist Regis Debray, currently an advisor to the Mitterrand government, calling some of Debray's ideas "weak and hardly serious."

On the Malvinas issue, Caputo said Europe can no longer skirt the issue "because the justified claim will be defended by a legitimate, constitutional government."

With respect to the Inter-American nuclear non-proliferation pact, the Treaty of Tlatelolco, Caputo avoided saying whether Argentina would eventually become a signatory instead calling for further "study of the problem" since "only preliminary ideas have been formed."

Caputo closed the interview citing the need to "reconstruct the foreign ministry, without which there won't be any foreign policy. An administrative reform is urgent in order to structure the professional activity of career ambassadors."

BRAZILIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES, MEETS CAPUTO

PY031530 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1314 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Dec (NA) -- Dante Caputo, foreign minister designate of the future Radical government, and Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva have had a private meeting to discuss various aspects of bilateral relations.

At the unofficial meeting, the Brazilian minister reportedly explained to his future counterpart the reason that his country's delegation to Raul Alfonsin's presidential inauguration will not be headed by officials above the level of deputy foreign minister, according to media reports.

The meeting, which took place last night "somewhere in Buenos Aires," was reported by the press director of the presidency, Carlos Castro.

The diplomats were also reported to have studied the situation created by Great Britain's pressure on Brazil to obtain stopover rights for its aircraft en route to the Malvinas.

Saraiva Guerreiro arrived in Argentina last night after participating, together with current Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari, in the 14th meeting of River Plate Basin foreign minister that was held in Asuncion.

The Brazilian foreign minister is staying at the residence of his country's ambassador to Argentina, Carlos Duarte da Rocha.

SOLARI ON UCR ANTI-IMPERIALIST FOREIGN POLICY

PY051139 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] In a statement made in Rosario, the UCR [Radical Civic Union] government ambassador at large, Hipolito Solari Yrigoyen, has said that Argentina will maintain an independent, neutral, and anti-imperialist foreign policy. He added that there will be no exiles; those who live outside the country will do so out of their own free will.

The ambassador at large noted that the UCR government will uphold a strickly Latin American foreign policy. He also said that Argentina will be an active member of the Nonaligned ovement in keeping with the principles of peace and independence. He added that Argentina will support the activities of the Contadora Group and that it will give its own ideas in order to achieve lasting peace in Central America.

Regarding relations with bordering countries, Solari Yrigoyen said that Argentina will maintain good relations with bordering countries and that we will solve all problems as soon as possible. Solari Yrigoyen is in Rosario to preside over a UCR party event to be held at the Radical Studies Center.

INTELLIGENCE SECRETARY-DESIGNATE INTERVIEWED

PY032336 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Interview with Argentine State Intelligence Secretary-designate Roberto Pena by unidentified journalist on 2 December 1983 -- place not given]

[Excerpts] For the first time in many years and by a decision made by President-elect Raul Alfonsin, the state intelligence secretary will be a civilian. He is Roberto Pena. Here is the interview.

[Begin recording] [Question] Roberto Pena, you are the new state intelligence secretary. Did your appointment take you by surprise? Your appointment could have taken any Argentine by surprise.

[Answer] The first reports of my possible appointment did take me by surprise, but the appointment itself did not because obviously the fact that it would be announced was no longer news. I am deeply grateful to Alfonsin for the confidence placed in me in this position of great responsibility.

[Question] What are the specific functions of your position?

[Answer] I believe that the specific functions of the State Intelligence Secretariat [SIDE] is to process any intelligence which can be gathered in the country and abroad and to convey it to the president so that he can make decisions. It also includes informing the president on the effects government measures have on the public.

[Question] What do you believe is the image people have of the SIDE and of other intelligence services?

[Answer] In reality, the image the Argentine people have of these organizations is not very good. I really do not know whether they deserve that image. I do not know exactly how SIDE functions. I know its formal structure. I believe that perhaps its essential function is to provide intelligence. But I can assure you that this organization will work to gather this information for democracy, and with profound respect for human rights.

[Question] Exactly, the issue of human rights is directly related to that image that people have of SIDE.

[Answer] If that image exists, we are going to try to erase it.

[Question] Regarding a specific issue: Today an open letter addressed to Raul Alfonsin was published, an open letter to the president-elect of Argentina, Raul Alfonsin, signed by Fidegain, Perdia, Obregon Cano, Vaca Narvaja, and Firmenich. We read it together and I would like to know your opinion.

[Answer] I believe that the position they are taking is interesting. When we read it I emphasized that there was a sentence that impressed me very much -- the part that says: On our part we promise not to repeat our own mistakes. I believe that in the subversive process which has developed in the country, mistakes have been made on both sides. Of course, I believe that the mistakes were more serious on the part of the government because when power is used it should be used legally. We, members of the Radical Civic Union, do not believe that democracy can be recovered through violence. We believe that this path was wrong.

[Question] Will there by any relationship between SIDE and the Armed Forces?

[Answer] SIDE has a relationship with the intelligence services of the Armed Forces, which makes up the overall intelligence service. We believe that this secretariat must collect all the information, process it, and then convey it to the president.

[Question] In other words, the Armed Forces intelligence services should be under SIDE.

[Answer] Well, the Armed Forces intelligence services have specific functions, those specifically related to the Armed Forces which do not belong to SIDE, but the remaining intelligence services should be under SIDE. [end recording]

SMUGGLED ARMS CONFISCATED ON PARAGUAY BORDER

PY051316 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 4 Dec 83 pp 32, 33

[Text] National Border Police have confiscated an arsenal made up of guns and ammunition that was going to be smuggled into the country by two men. The incident took place 5 km from Clorinda, a town located on the border with Paraguay in the Province of Formosa. The smuggled cache was transported in a car with Uruguayan license plates. An Uruguayan and a Paraguayan were in the car. Both of these persons had apparently planned to take the arms cache, consisting of shotguns, pistols, revolvers, telescopes, and a large amount of ammunition, to the southern region of the country.

The incident took place at the Fermin Rolon road post on Highway 11, where both men were arrested and the confiscated material was placed in custody of the National Border Police and custom officials. A report on the incident has been submitted to the local federal court and an investigation has been undertaken to establish the itinerary followed by the alleged smugglers to introduce the arms into the country.

The possibility that the final destination of the arms may have been a neighboring country has not been rejected. All of this is being investigated by the local federal court in charge of the issue. At the moment the complete secrecy surrounding the case does not permit us to have any personal information on the smugglers, who are believed to be connected with an international smuggling ring. It has been learned that the National Border Police are requesting the aid of Interpol.

HAVANA NOTES ARRIVAL OF MARIANO RODRIGUEZ

FL030012 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2120 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] The painter Mariano Rodriguez, director of the House of the Americas, today arrived in Buenos Aires for a 1-week visit in Argentina. The arrival of the director of the important Latin American cultural institution stimulated interest and enthusiasm in the Argentine intellectual community, whose representatives he will meet in Buenos Aires. The immediate objectives of Mariano Rodriguez' visit to Argentina have to do with the (?biennial) art organization and the Grand Festival of the Tango of Yesterday and Today, which will take place next March here in Havana. The director of the House of the Americas expressed his optimism for ample Argentine participation in the next art (?biennial). He said that the presence of the composer (Pastor Piaciola) at the Tango Festival is now assured.

REPORTAGE ON ORGANIZING NATIONAL COALITION

Government To Begin Talks

PY021310 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] In response to the request made by the Catholic Church and by Planning and Coordination Minister Roberto Jordan Pando, the national government has decided to begin talks with different sectors of the nation in an effort to organize a government of national coalition in order to find solutions to the great national problems.

This statement was made last night by Defense Minister Manuel Cardenas Mayo at the legislative palace. He also agreed to answer some questions asked by our correspondent accredited to the legislative palace regarding the formation of a national coalition government.

[Begin recording] [Cardenas Mayo] The government has agreed to begin talks with the church first, and then with different sectors such as the private enterprise, labor, and political sectors, etc, seeking a solution to the crisis in the country.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, when will this dialogue begin?

[Cardenas Mayo] As soon as possible. The national cabinet has decided that we should start contacting different sectors. I believe these contacts could begin tomorrow.

[Reporter] And when will the national cabinet resign to facilitate this initiative?

[Cardenas Mayo] Resignations have not been considered. The planning minister made this proposal on a personal basis. It was not discussed at the cabinet meeting, much less at the meeting of our party, the MNRI [Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left].

[Reporter] Mr Minister, would this national coalition, as it is called, contemplate the participation of other political forces whose ideas are in keeping with the government's current program?

[Cardenas Mayo] With those forces who agree with the democratic process, and with the most feasible solutions sought by the country and the Bolivian people -- yes.

[Reporter] Would it include parties that at this moment represent radical opposition to President Siles Zuazo's government?

[Cardenas Mayo] We are considering all parties that would contribute in finding national solutions. We would not discriminate.

[Reporter] Mr Minister, the Communist Party has also presented its position. Do you think it could reconcile ideas with the ADN [Nationalist Democratic Action]?

[Cardenas Mayo] I cannot assess the ideas of the Communist Party. I would rather let the Communist Party answer that question.

[Reporter] Thank you, Mr Minister. [end recording]

Cardenas Mayo rejected remarks made by MNRI leader Elias Clabijo because they are not in keeping with the party's ideas and guidelines. He added that Clabijo wants all leaders of the MNRI [words indistinct] since 24 August because a single commission has been created and Clabijo has not been included in that commission.

Siles Zuazo To Seek Coalition

PY031642 Paris AFP in Spanish 2059 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] La Paz, 2 Dec (AFP) -- Today Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo announced that a cabinet of national coalition will be established before the end of this month in accordance with the suggestion made by the Bolivian bishops last Wednesday.

Deputy Leopoldo Lopez of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), headed by Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora, told AFP that his party will accept membership in the new cabinet under the condition that a program of national salvation be adopted. He warned, however, that on several occasions the regime of Siles Zuazo has made promises and proposals that were not fulfilled. In this regard, it has been unofficially reported that U.S. Ambassador Edwin G. Corr reportedly suggested to Victor Paz Estenssoro, three times Bolivian president and head of the Historic Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNRH), that he participate in Siles Zuazo's government to save the democracy.

Official sources indicated that the invitation to participate in the government of national coalition would include leaders of the leftist Socialist Party One (PS-1), and the conservative Nationalist Democratic Alliance (ADN), who have not yet issued an opinion on this matter.

MIR To Condition Return

PY031202 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Excerpt] If the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, MIR, is asked to participate in a government of national coalition, it will condition its participation on the implementation of a coherent political program responding to the interests of the people. These remarks were made by MIR member Leopoldo Lopez, who also said that he has little confidence in the willingness of the executive branch to reach an agreement with other parties to form a coalition government.

He added that the government has had a coalition in mind since 10 October 1982, but that it never fulfilled its commitment, and that on the contrary the government continued to isolate itself from the Bolivian people.

[Begin recording] [Lopez] We are not so sure whether the government is really advocating a coalition government, because what has happened in the country since 10 October of last year is that the government of the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] has lost any influence in the executive branch due to the selfishness of party members and of those close to the president; therefore, this shows a tendency for isolation rather than for national coalition. However, if a willingness for national coalition prevails, we would like to see all Bolivians participate, because this is the starting point for finding solutions to the crisis.

[Unidentified reporter] If the MIR is called back, will your party impose conditions to return to the cabinet in this government of national coalition?

[Lopez] The MIR will undoubtedly impose conditions. The conditions will be those which we negotiated for more than 3 months with the government related to the government programs submitted to the Bolivian people as a UDP proposal, and also the implementation of two important mechanisms for a coherent government, mechanisms for participation and for democratization of the government. [end recording]

Lopez said that the government of national coalition should be comprised of political parties that identify themselves with the democratic system. Asked if the political agreement would be based on the UDP, Leopoldo Lopez said that the UDP could be enlarged with the participation of other parties.

COB's Lechin on Coalition

PY030239 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] If the government continues to protect speculators, there will be no agreement with the Bolivian Labor Federation, COB, for a national coalition government. This was chief COB leader Juan Lechin Oquendo's categorical answer to a question asked of him by Panamericana this morning.

Lechin added that the labor organizations are not interested in reaching an agreement with speculators and exploiters. However, Lechin said that they are willing to hold a dialogue with the government.

[Begin recording] [Lechin] No, as far as the COB and the labor organizations are concerned, the workers, who are suffering from hunger more and more every day, cannot reach agreements with speculators and exploiters.

[Unidentified reporter] If the government asked the COB for its opinion, would the COB give it?

[Lechin] Of course, we will always discuss things. We believe that dialogue is the COB's most effective tool. [end recording]

Later, Lechin Oquendo said that the COB cannot negotiate with speculators and exploiters.

[Begin Lechin recording] This is why I tell you that there can be no agreement with those who exploit people, those who speculate and who have obtained and continue to obtain excessive profits in spite of the ever increasing hunger. How can there be an agreement? [end recording]

The top COB leader later reiterated that it will be impossible to reach an agreement with the organization he heads if the government continues to protect speculators.

[Begin recording] [Lechin] The finance minister has told me that today's meeting has been postponed until Monday at 1530.

[Question indistinct]

[Lechin] This is the position of the COB [end recording]

Juan Lechin Oquendo concluded by stating that a national workers congress will be held in May.

PCML Scores Coalition Call

PY021832 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] The Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Bolivia, [PCML], which is part of the rightist [as heard] Revolutionary Front of the Left, together with the Historical Faction of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement has stated the following through its leader (Eusebio Gironda):

[Begin (Gironda) recording] Well, first of all, on behalf of the PCML and of the Revolutionary Front of the Left, we want to say the following:

We think that the call made for a national coalition government, which came in the wake of an opinion to this effect stated by one of the ministers of President Siles Zuazo's cabinet, is a desperate call to involve other forces. [end recording]

(Gironda) added: [Begin recording] We do not think that it is a serious proposal, a proposal which considers the interests of the nation and the people, because the first thing we must ask is: coalition around whom, for what, and with whom? [end recording]

GOVERNMENT REJECTS COB MINIMUM WAGE REQUEST

PY060225 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Excerpt] After a long meeting with the executive committee of the Bolivian Labor Federation, COB, the national government rejected the workers' request for a minimum and vital wage. On leaving the Finance Ministry at the end of the meeting tonight, top workers leader Juan Lechin Oquendo told Panamericana the following:

[Begin Lechin recording] [In progress]...of the parties. As a matter of fact, during the meeting we considered the answer given us by the labor minister. In his note, the minister referred to two issues, including one we had not requested, the implementation of an escalating clause for wages.

The government had stated in a decree that if the cost of living reached 40 percent, it would increase wages accordingly. Since the labor minister did not refer to this, we broached the subject during the meeting. Approximately 10 days ago, we and the people in charge of studying the wages decided to tentatively request a 60-percent increase [words indistinct] implement an escalator clause for wages now that the working class [word indistinct]. The October increase, which was obtained after negotiating with the government for 2 months, disappeared with the new economic measures, and therefore was not an effective help to the workers.

As for the minimum and vital wage, the government believes that it will not be able to implement it due to the serious economic situation, something of which the workers are well aware. [end recording]

USSR GRANTS SCHOLARSHIPS TO PROFESSIONALS

PY021326 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] An agreement to grant scholarships to Bolivian professionals will be signed soon between representatives of the Soviet Union and Bolivian authorities, according to a report released by Planning and Coordination Minister Roberto Jordan Pando. This agreement will be signed within the next few days in coordination with the Bolivian Foreign Ministry. Jordan Pando also said that at a meeting with the Soviet charge d'affaires in Bolivia, Mikhail (Emilianov), they will discuss topics regarding the technical and financial assistance programs granted by the Soviet Union to Bolivia. He added that these agreements were prepared in coordination with the Soviet Union.

FIGUEIREDO SAID TO FAVOR ANDREAZA AS SUCCESSOR

PY021645 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Excerpts] At least 250 PDS [Social Democratic Party] congressmen organized a luncheon of friendship in Brasilia (?in honor) of President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo. The president expressed optimism regarding 1984, adding that because of agreements with the IMF and other international banks, the country will have very few financial problems. Immediately after lunch, PDS Deputy Magalhaes Pinto, Minas Gerais State, revealed that the president already has his candidate for the presidential succession. He is Interior Minister Mario Andreaza, whose name will be announced before the president's trip (?to Bolivia) in mid-February 1984.

FIGUEIREDO APPROVES MILITARY PERSONNEL INCREASES

PY052000 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 2 Dec 83 p 7

[Excerpts] Brasilia -- President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo has approved bills increasing Army strength in peace time. The Army will now have 182 general officers, 25,986 officers, 59,656 warrant officers and sergeants, and 210,510 corporals and soldiers, totaling 296,334 men. The previous total was 113,550 men. With the new law, it is increased by 182,784 men. Law No 7,150 establishes that the increase in the number of troops cannot surpass 10 percent annually; that is, until 1994 there will be an increase of approximately 18,000 men per year.

Army circles admitted yesterday the possibility of turning the Army Technological Center into a department and the Planalto Military Command into a private post for a general within 2 years. If these measures are established, the Army High Command will have 14 generals, in addition to the minister.

The president yesterday also approved the law establishing Navy strength. According to this law, which will be put into effect so as to increase the number of promotions on 25 December, the Navy will have a strength of 6 admirals, 21 vice admirals, and 43 rear admirals in the posts of general officers.

In total, the Navy will now have a little more than 2,000 men. Under the new law, the executive branch has been authorized to establish the limits of men by posts, and to adopt the necessary measures for the best exploitation of its personnel, to take care of Navy services. The executive branch has also been authorized to create, change, organize and eliminate cadres, or to transfer them.

CONGRESS APPROVES NEW NATIONAL SECURITY LAW

PY051801 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 3 Dec 83 p 5

[Excerpts] Brasilia -- With the favorable vote of all parties -- despite the fact that the Brazilian Mobilization Party, the Democratic Labor Party, and the Workers Party expressed some reservations -- Congress yesterday approved the new National Security Law. After it is approved by President Joao Figueiredo, it will provide for the reduction of sentences and for the freeing of several journalists and French priests Aristide Camio and Francoise Gouriou.

The new law provides for reducing from 8 to 5 days the period of time a person accused of committing a crime may be held incommunicado; it maintains at 18 the age under which a citizen is not liable for trial despite the fact that the Military Penal Code, which is also in force, establishes the age of 16; and it no longer considers as an aggravating factor the fact that the person accused of committing a crime is a military man or a public servant.

The new law clearly states that all those crimes that it lists will be considered crimes against national security when they violate or threaten the territorial integrity and national sovereignty, the democratic regime, the federation and state of law, or the heads of the Brazilian Government branches.

The main crimes covered by the law pertain to domestic war, espionage, sabotage of the country's essential public works, creation of or affiliation to organizations which violate the state of law through violence, organized subversion, propaganda or incitement to violence, calumny against the heads of government branches, and aggression against authorities. The law also lists as crimes the hijacking of planes and other means of transport, the contraband in arms, and the reorganization of political parties or associations that have been dissolved by legal measures or judicial decision.

GOVERNMENT SHELVES DIRECT BALLOT SYSTEM

PY051535 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 3 Dec 83 p 2

[Text] Brasilia -- "The Government regards the issue of a direct ballot system as closed," presidential spokesman Carlos Atila yesterday said upon reporting that President Figueiredo will resume the consultations on the presidential succession issue only after the congressional recess is over, because he understands that political activity for this year is practically over.

Atila said that the government's stance is in line with the publicly announced stand of the PDS [Social Democratic Party], whose majority upholds the indirect vote system. Even the support of a PDS trend favoring the direct ballot system, added to the opposition's support, "will not provide the two-thirds required for amending the Constitution to achieve this goal," Atila said.

Carlos Atila regarded the strengthening of political agreement between the government and the opposition, even on economic issues, "the most relevant event" of the political year. The political atmosphere is fairly calm and relaxed, and the government expects that this same atmosphere of understanding will prevail, although the government will continue respecting its party's stand on the direct ballot system issue, Atila concluded.

FOREIGN MINISTER SARAIVA RETURNS FROM ARGENTINA

Minimizes Alfonsin-Opposition Meeting

PY051340 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Brazilian Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro has spent 2 days in Argentina. In a press conference held in Buenos Aires, the Brazilian foreign minister referred to the recent meeting held by Argentine President-elect Raul Alfonsin with leaders of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party. Saraiva Guerreiro said that the Brazilian Government is not opposed to that meeting since politicians are completely free to come and go. Referring to the meeting held with Alfonsin, Saraiva Guerreiro said that they had discussed various issues without going into detail on any particular subject.

Denies UK Pressure

PY051424 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Dec (DYN) -- Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro has denied that Great Britain is exerting economic pressure on his country to allow British planes bound for the Malvinas Islands to stop over on Brazilian territory.

Moreover, upon returning to Brazil after meeting with Argentine Foreign Minister-designate Dante Caputo, Saraiva Guerreiro denied that the Brazilian Government is upset by the fact that Raul Alfonsin met with members of the Brazilian opposition here.

Before leaving Ezeiza Airport, Saraiva Guerreiro pointed out that the fact that Brazil will be represented at Alfonsin's inauguration by Joao Leitao de Abreu, chief of the civilian household of the presidency, "does not mean that we are not interested in Argentina."

Regarding the meeting with Caputo, he said that "above all we discussed the two governments' excellent willingness to maintain the relationship in all sectors and even the possiblity of reactivating the various bilateral organizations shared by the two countries."

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES STUDYING TIES WITH CUBA

PY031330 Paris AFP in Spanish 0257 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 2 Dec (AFP) -- Referring to remarks made by Cuban President [title as received] Fidel Castro on the normalization of relations between Brazil and Cuba, a Brazilian Foreign Ministry spokesman today stated here that the Brazilian Foreign Ministry is not studying the possibility of resuming diplomatic relations with Cuba. According to a report released today by the Cuban agency PRENSA LATINA, Castro's remarks in favor of resuming diplomatic relations between the two countries were made on Thursday night in Havana during a reception honoring a group of Brazilian congressmen made up of 3 senators and 12 deputies.

BID TO SIGN NONPROLIFERATION TREATY REJECTED

PY021135 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 30 Nov 83 p 4

[Excerpt] The government yesterday rejected joining the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT], and told Hans Blix, director of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), that the Brazilian nuclear program is intended for peaceful purposes and that this has been assured by Brazil's adherence to the Tlaltelolco Treaty, which binds Latin American countries to a nuclear-free zone.

The IAEA director spent the day yesterday in Brasilia trying to persuade President Joao Figueiredo and Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro of the advantages of Brazil's participation in the NPT in order to strengthen the international safeguards system as the only capable means of preventing the proliferation of atomic weapons. According to diplomatic sources, Blix pleaded the case diplomatically, stressing at all times that adhering to the NPT is "Brazil's sovereign decision."

ENERGY COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH PRC

PY031405 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals today signed in Brasilia a technical cooperation protocol with PRC Minister of Water Conservancy and Power Industry Zhengying Qian. Cooperation is to be implemented in the electric power industry, particularly in hydroelectric project engineering, and hydroelectric plant construction, as well as in electricity-generating nuclear plants, transmission lines, and small-sized hydroelectric plants.

On this occasion, Minister Cals affirmed that Brazil and the PRC have similar problems in the area of electrical energy, requiring long-distance transmission lines because of their territorial size.

MINISTER ON LASER URANIUM-ENRICHMENT TECHNIQUE

PY051248 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 3 Dec 83 p 18

[Text] Brazil is developing the technique to produce enriched uranium with laser rays, but work has slowed since scientist Sergio Porto from Campinas University died. Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals yesterday stated that the same type of research is being carried out at the Institute for Nuclear and Energy Research [IPEN] and at the Aerospace Technology Center [CTA].

[Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese at 1000 GMT on 5 December 1983 reported: "Professor (Rogerio Cerqa de Terqueira Leite), head of the physics department of Campinas University, has denied statements by Mines Minister Cesar Cals that the university is developing a technique to enrich uranium with laser rays."]

PMDB TO ELECT BOARD AT NATIONAL CONVENTION

PY021849 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Ulysses Guimaraes will probably be reelected on 4 December as president of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB]. Reporter Bahia Filho has more to say in this regard:

[Begin Filho recording] Opposition members from throughout the country will meet on Sunday in Brasilia to elect new members of the PMDB National Board. There will be no dissident tickets. Sao Paulo Governor Franco Montoro will also travel to Brasilia to participate in the election of the members of a single platform with the reelection of Guimaraes. Montoro added that there are some impediments to the reelection of Guimaraes.

All the states of the federation will be represented at the PMDB elections on Sunday. The Sao Paulo governor added that the most important action of the PMDB convention in Brasilia will be the strong reaffirmation of the request for the reestablishment of direct elections for president of the republic. Montoro added that the participants in the convention will express their opposition to the continuation of the indirect ballot system, with the designation of President Figueiredo's successor by the electoral college, where there is no legitimacy to impose a name to conduct the future of the nation. Montoro feels that they are rules imposed by the April package, which must be changed. [Passage indistinct] [end recording]

Guimaraes Elected President

PY051338 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Relay from Brasilia]

[Excerpts] On Sunday the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB] held its fifth convention in Brasilia to elect its directorate and the National Executive Board, the highest organs of the party.

Sao Paulo Deputy Ulisses Guimaraes again was elected president of the PMDB, while Porto Alegre Senator Pedro Simon was elected first vice president and Pernambuco Deputy Miguel Arraes second vice president. Bionic Sentator Afonso Camargo, from Parana State, was elected PMDB secretary general, the second most important post in the party.

Afonso Camargo's candidacy was promoted by the moderate sector of the party headed by Minas Gerais Governor Tancredo Neves. With this victory, the moderate sector will now have greater influence in the party leadership and on the decisions to be made. The appointment of the bionic senator as secretary general caused a series of protests during the convention and Governor Tancredo Neves [words indistinct]. Out of 545 delegates attending the convention, 114 cast blank ballots to express their opposition to Camargo.

PMDB President Ulisses Guimaraes termed this disagreement normal, noting that the important thing is that the party is united.

WORKERS, CARABINEROS CLASH IN SERIOUS INCIDENTS

FY052038 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Excerpt] Serious incidents, during which dozens of people were arrested and injured, have occurred between security forces and workers of the PEM [Minimum Employment Program], the POJH [Employment Plan for Heads of Families], and unemployed people in the La Granja and La Florida neighborhoods. The clashes occurred when Carabineros tried to disperse the workers, who were waiting for their leaders to finish the meetings they were holding with (Sergio Mezen) and (Wilson Ojeda), mayors of La Granja and La Florida, respectively.

At least four people were injured during the incidents in La Granja. They are Ramon Contreras San Martin, who was injured in the head and admitted to Sotero del Rio Hospital; Eladio Valdivia, who was admitted to Central Hospital; Jose Antonio (Echeverria), who was hit by several pellets; and Jose Eduardo (Ascudillos), who was hit in the head by a tear gas grenade. At the same time, Radio Cooperativa witnessed two people being arrested and shoved inside a Carabineros van with license plate No 978. One of the detainees was identified as Mauricio Ramirez.

The leaders of the workers of La Granja told Radio Cooperativa that they had decided to continue with the stoppage because they had not obtained a positive answer from the mayor. However, they said that a final decision on the stoppage would be made by an assembly to be held over the next few minutes.

In La Florida, the clashes broke out at noon when Carabineros dispersed the workers who were waiting for their leaders in front of city hall. At least three people, including a minor and a woman, were injured. The workers said that approximately 50 people were arrested.

Manuel Bustos Huerta, president of the National Coordinating Board of Unions, was on the scene. He told Radio Cooperativa that he wanted to attend the meeting with the mayor but that he was not allowed to enter city hall. He said that the police action was both excessive and unneccessary.

At the end of the meeting, Radio Cooperativa talked with the leaders, who said that they were satisfied with the results of the talks. However, they said that the metropolitan intendant's office is responsible for the monetary aspect of the issue. Radio Cooperativa informed the leaders of the incidents that were occurring in the street. They said that they would adopt the necessary measures to stop the clashes.

Carabineros were able to disperse the demonstrators, who withdrew and later set up barricades and lit bonfires along (Vicuna Mackenna) Avenue.

BOMB ATTACKS CARRIED OUT IN SANTIAGO DISTRICT

FY021306 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Two bomb attacks were carried out last night on Carrascal Avenue in Quinta Normal district. Unidentified persons placed bombs at the foot of two lamp posts located at 6200 and 4600 Carrascal Avenue. The first bomb attack, which was carried out 15 minutes before midnight, destroyed all the windows of several houses in the area and considerably damaged fixtures on the houses.

The second attack, which was carried out minutes later, caused considerable damage to the houses at 4681, 4685, and 4689 Carrascal Avenue. It has been reported that the police have detained a suspect.

'FIVE EXTREMISTS' ARRESTED FOR ATTACKING SCHOOL

PY021302 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Excerpt] The police have arrested 5 of the 200 leftist extremists who attacked the Superior Teaching School. The extremists, who were armed with pistols, chains, and iron bars when they attacked the building, injured a school official. Carabineros had to intervene in the incident and dispersed the vandals, who caused much damage to the school.

UNION LEADERS CALL FOR STATE-RUN MEDIA BOYCOTT

PY030225 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] [In progress] ...Eduardo Rios, the president of the Democratic Workers Union, and union leaders Carlos Santa Maria, Hernol Flores, Freddy Nunez, and Luis Sepulveda. At noon today, all of them were handing out leaflets along Santiago Ahumada promenade, calling upon the people to boycott state-owned media. It was reported that they were detained after handing out leaflets for more than 20 minutes in downtown Santiago.

Until a short time ago, they were inside a bus parked at the Alameda corner of Agustinas Street. Now we are being told that they are being taken to police station No 1 on Santo Domingo Street. It is not yet known what charges will be leveled against the arrested leaders.

[Paris AFP in Spanish at 0213 GMT on 2 December reported that several eyewitnesses had reported that five union leaders were detained in Santiago today while handing out leaflets in the downtown Ahumada promenade, at the time when the area is most crowded. The authorities reported that the five leaders were released after being questioned at a police station. The arrested leaders were: Eduardo Rios, the president of the opposition Democratic Workers Union (UDT), a group with leanings toward the Christian Democratic Party, and UDT leaders Hernol Flores, Carlos Santa Maria, Freddy Munoz, and Luis Sepulveda. The leaflets called upon the people not to buy the products advertised through state-run media.]

CLANDESTINE RADIO DISRUPTS TV TRANSMISSION

PY040043 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 19 Nov 83 p 12

[By Juan Herrera]

[Text] Rancagua -- The so-called "Radio Rebellion" interfered with the transmission of television channels from Rancagua to Curico at 2040 last Thursday. While Channel 13 was carrying the news, the picture was disrupted and the audio was cut. Then a man's voice was heard calling on workers to rebel, insisting that this was a secret broadcast of "Radio Rebellion." The interference lasted approximately 2 minutes, but 3 minutes later the same thing happened to the state television channels.

DAUGHTER OF WORKER WHO IMMOLATED HIMSELF ARRESTED

PY030229 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2147 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 1 Dec (EFE) -- It was learned here today that the daughter of Sebastian Acevedo, the Chilean worker who committed suicide Buddhist-monk style, has been arrested and placed incommunicado by the Concepcion military court. After the second arrest of Maria Candelaria, her lawyer, Adolfo Montiel, noted that his client is mentioned in the court case against her brother on charges of possession of dynamite. Montiel added that everything will be cleared up when witnesses declare that CNI [National Intelligence Center] officials were the ones who placed dynamite sticks in the youth's home when he and his sister were arrested on 9 November.

SEGUEL TOUR AIMED AT CAUSING 'DOMESTIC UNREST'

PY051910 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Labor union leader and political activist Rodolfo Seguel has arrived in Madrid. As is well known, Seguel is touring Western Europe to try to organize an international economic boycott against Chile and to cause domestic unrest in the country.

The Chilean political groups of the opposition are planning to get the Western Hemisphere to cut loans to Chile and to reject Chilean exports. A great number of individuals, allegedly representing Chilean workers, have traveled to Europe during the past few days.

Seguel, after visiting Rome, today traveled to Madrid, where he was met at the Barajas International Airport by several leftists. After his visit to Madrid, he will travel to Paris [word indistinct]. His international tour will end in the United States, where he hopes to find U.S. support for his political plans.

During the past 2 weeks, a great number of individuals of the opposition have toured several capitals planning political actions against Chile with foreign support. Others have narrated their revolutionary adventures with the hope of receiving a few dollars to help them continue their show. These individuals offer a pitiful spectacle (?with the purpose of obtaining), in Europe or in the United States, the formulas for their ambitions for (?power).

VALDES EXPECTS AGREEMENT WITH SOCIALISTS

PY050140 Paris AFP in Spanish 0010 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Santiago, 2 Dec (AFP) -- Gabriel Valdes, head of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], today said that his party expects to overcome the tactical disagreements with the Socialists who belong to the opposition coalition, which is seeking to put an end to General Augusto Pinochet's regime. The differences prevailing within the Democratic Alliance (AD) were revealed by the new AD president, socialist Ricardo Lagos, when he said that he opposes dialogue with the regime, the establishment of a social pact, and the exclusion of the proscribed Communist Party from the multiparty organization.

Valdes admitted that the first difference emerged late last August when the AD held unsuccessful talks with Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpe to find a way out of the political and economic crisis. Valdes told the newspaper LA SEGUNDA that the talks were halted because we believe that Jarpa did not have the power to reach any agreement.

In addition to the Socialists and Christian Democrats, the AD includes Social Democrats, Radicals, and rightist Republicans who want Pinochet's resignation and the formation of a transitional government reestablishing democracy along with a constituent assembly. Within this gradual return to democracy, the PDC proposes a social pact among the state, private enterprise, and workers, but the Socialists represented by Ricardo Lagos believe that, once a transitional government is established, the people must chose among the different ideologies and political systems.

Valdes said: This is a very clear and clean disagreement because they believe that once democracy is reestablished in the country, divisions in sectors will again prevail, but we, on the contrary, believe that the situation will be extremely sensitive to maintain particular ideologies. Valdes added: We say: Let us go to Puerto Montt, but the Socialists say: We are getting off in Curico, in reference to two cities located south of Santiago and Puerto Montt being the farthest south. This is the problem, but we want to convince them to go all the way, said the former minister of the late President Eduardo Frei (1964-1970) who defined his party as a center, left organization.

In this regard he recalled that in Italy there was a great scandal when the Christian Democrats sought an opening toward the left because this meant the acceptance of Marxist Socialists as partners in a Christian Democratic government. In the Chilean case, the third latent disagreement relates to the exclusion of the Communists from the AD political pact because several of its members oppose their admittance [passage indistinct] agreements with the Communists in the preparation of future political laws, the implementation of a new economic system, and the transition to democracy.

In conclusion the PDC president said: We do not have any problems with social agreements reached at the level of professional associations and unions because to reach this kind of agreement people act as citizens and not as politicians.

NEW HEAD OF VICARIATE OF SOLIDARITY APPOINTED

PY052130 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Excerpt] Father Ignacio Gutierrez, pro-vicar of the Santiago Archbishopric's western zone, has been appointed the new head of the Vicariate of Solidarity. Father Gutierrez will replace Juan de Castro, who will step down on 31 December. This morning, Father Gutierrez was introduced to and greeted by the employees of the Vicariate of Solidarity.

HAVANA CITES EXCOMMUNICATION OF CNI 'TORTURERS'

PA040353 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Catholic Archbishops in Chile have excommunicated the torturers employed by the National Intelligence Center, CNI, the secret police organization which Augusto Pinochet's fascist regime uses and which various Chilean social sectors are demanding be abolished.

Many rallies have been staged recently in Santiago and in other Chilean cities demanding the elimination of that repressive organization, which is accused of committing many human rights violations.

Meanwhile, five labor leaders who were arrested yesterday while distributing leaflets that declared that Chilean television distorts the truth will be taken to court on a charge of promoting disturbances on the streets.

Chilean Christian Democratic Party President Dr Gabriel Valdes has urged all political organizations to initiate joint action to create a temporary coalition to fight for the return of democracy in Chile.

Finally, the Chilean Committee for the Defense of Copper has begun a campaign in Santiago against a new mining law under which Augusto Pinochet's facist regime intends to turn 30 million tons of copper reserves over to the transnational conglomerates.

HAVANA ON MIXED DELEGATION'S VISIT TO PRC

PA022008 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] The Chilean Government-business delegation that is visiting the PRC, headed by Brigadier General Sergio Perez, today left for Guangzhou following the end of official talks.

During its 5-day visit to Beijing, the Chilean delegation met with Zheng Tuobin, the Chinese vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and with other leaders in the field, with whom Perez discussed the intensification of bilateral economic and commercial relations.

The delegation also met with Wang Li, first vice minister and a member of the ruling Chinese party's Politburo [titles as heard].

BETANCUR CONGRATULATES LUSINCHI ON VICTORY

PA051718 Paris AFP in Spanish 1646 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Bogota, 5 Dec (AFP) -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur today stated that the victory of Jaime Lusinchi, Democratic Action candidate in Sunday's elections, "ennobles the Venezuelan people."

Betancur sent Lusinchi the following congratulatory message today:

"Not only Venezuela but all of Latin America is proud of the new demonstration given by the Venezuelan people that this continent, even amid the most serious difficulties, tenaciously maintains its democratic tradition and its unswerving purpose to occupy the post that corresponds to it within the world concert.

"Your overwhelming democratic victory is a credit to you, your fatherland, and the great Venezuelan people, and it heralds the great days that lie ahead for a country that justifiably exercises leadership.

"Allow me to express on behalf of the Colombian Government, the Colombian people, and on my own behalf our deep satisfaction for the honor and responsibility you have acquired, and which you will intelligently convert into a new source of pride for our brothers of Venezuela and the entire continent."

NEW GROUP CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR ATTACK ON BUS

PA021731 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 29 Nov 83 p 7-A

[Text] From an anonymous call received at this newspaper yesterday, we have surmised that a new terrorist group, this time comprised of blacks, has appeared in the country.

The individual who called did not identify himself, but noted that the so-called Black Liberation Force [Fuerza de Liberaction Negra] claimed responsibility for a dynamite attack on an Army bus in southern Bogota last week. He said the attack was carried out because the Army had rejected a black person who was to become an officer. The caller noted that the organization fights racism in Colombia and promotes the rights of blacks. He added that this force will kill anyone who rejects blacks, and that it will protect the helpless.

He said the group follows the black leader Martin Luther King, and that it is made up of approximately 25 men, most of them from the Choco region. He remarked that the group is sponsored by the black U.S. presidential candidate.

The authorities were skeptical about this matter, but admitted that an Army bus was attacked last week without causing any casualties. If this is true, it would be the first time a racist movement has appeared in Colombia.

ENERGY MINISTER GALINDO OUTLINES OIL POLICY

PA021835 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] The Ecuadoran natural resources and energy minister will support a freeze on the current OPEC production level during its 69th conference, slated to begin in Geneva on 7 December. Ecuador will also support maintaining the official Benchmark price of $29 for a barrel of petroleum agreed on at the meeting in London.

On announcing his trip to Geneva, Galindo noted that the current deterioration of the international hydrocarbons market has been intensified by the industrialized countries' accumulation of reserves as a way to apply pressure on OPEC. Uner these circumstances, Galindo said that he supports maintaining the production ceiling at 17.5 million barrels of oil per day. During the meeting, the minister said, we will discuss the production quota for each country with the aim of balancing the supply of oil on the international market.

Oil Production in Amazon

PA021208 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Effective at 0600 today, the Government of Ecuador will receive money in payment for the right to produce crude oil in the Amazon region.

Natural Resources Minister Gustavo Galindo has issued the pertinent instructions in agreement No 1991, dated 30 November 1983. The decision was made because it is consonant with the country's interests, in view of the present state of the international oil market. In order to implement these regulations, the Central Bank and the National Directorate of Hydrocarbons will announce the methods for calculating compensation established in the various ordinances and norms currently in effect for this purpose.

BRIEFS

CONSUMPTION OF OIL DERIVATIVES -- Domestic consumption of oil derivatives decreased by 12.38 percent during the first 9 months of 1983 compared to the same period last year, according to the Ecuadoran State Petroleum Corporation. Consumption of 13 oil derivatives between January and September 1983 totalled 779,152,510 gallons, as opposed to 889,212,862 gallons in 1982. [Excerpt] [Quito Voz dellos Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 28 Nov 83 PA]

OIL PRODUCTION INCREASE -- According to official reports, the nation's oil production will increase to approximately 247,000 barrels per day beginning this week. Patricio Ribadeneira, manager of the Ecuadoran State Petroleum Corporation, reported that the 1,500 barrels of 32 API oil produced daily by the Charapa well, located in northeastern Ecuador, will be incorporated into the country's oil output this week. The current production is 245,300 barrels per day. [Summary] [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Nov 83 PA]

OIL ROYALTIES PAYMENT -- Ecuador has begun collecting cash for oil royalties in the Amazon area. This measure will prevent the stockpiling of huge amounts of crude, and will help the government financially. Until 30 November, royalties were paid in kind. [Summary] [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 2 Dec 83 PA]

AMBASSADORS APPOINTED -- Quito, 3 Dec (AFP) -- Former Ecuadoran Defense Minister General Jorge Maldonado Mino, retired, has been appointed ambassador to Panama. He replaces Hernan Cueva, who was appointed ambassador in Montevideo. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1507 GMT 3 Dec 83 PA]

ACEVEDO ELECTED PRF LEADER; PSOE DEPUTY ATTENDS

PY052115 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 28 Nov 83 p 13

[Excerpts] Dr Euclides Acevedo was yesterday proclaimed the new president of the Febrerista Revolutionary Party [PRF] after defeating his opponent Dr Ignacio Iramain by a vote of 79 to 78. The 13th national convention of the PRF ended yesterday. Jorge Cremades, deputy for the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE], attended. He said that his party is willing to cooperate with the PRF.

Cremades arrived at the PRF office yesterday a little before noon accompanied by several PRF members. He made a brief extemporaneous speech greeting the PRF. He stated: "I am bringing warm greetings from Felipe Gonzalez to all members of the PRF. I can see that the Paraguayan people are willing to fight for their freedom, and the PSOE will help with everything that is necessary. I want to tell you that when the Spanish people were fighting against the dictatorship of Franco there were moments of despair, penury, and of weakness. I want to remind you that when the PSOE began its political activity, it won 1,000 votes. Shortly afterward, it won the government with 10 million votes."

He concluded by saying: "I am bringing you the support of the PSOE and of the Socialist International."

WORK ON YACYRETA DAM BEGUN WITH ARGENTINA

PY040102 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 3 Dec 83 p 9

[Excerpts] The construction work on the Yacyreta Dam was officially begun during a special ceremony held on the left bank of the Parana River, named Rincon Santa Maria, on the Argentine side, with the participation of the Paraguayan and Argentine foreign ministers, Carlos Augusto Saldivar and Juan Aguirre Lanari, respectively. On this occasion, officials of the binational enterprise and representatives of the consortium headed by the enterprises Dumez and Impregilo signed a special act and uncovered a monolith and a plaque.

BRIEFS

NEW TAIWAN AMBASSADOR -- The new ambassador of Nationalist China, General Shen Wang, presented his credentials to President Stroessner yesterday. [Excerpt] [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 24 Nov 83 p 10 PY]

NEW OAS AMBASSADOR -- The Government has appointed Marcos Martinez Mendieta as the new Paraguayan representative before the OAS with the rank of ambassador. [Summary] [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 29 Nov 83 p 7 PY]

TRADE BALANCE DEFICIT -- The Central Bank has reported that the trade balance from January to September 1983 shows a deficit of $122 million, which is 26 percent higher than the deficit during the same period last year. During this period in 1983, exports reached $223,882,000 and imports $346,215,400, showing a deficit of $122,330,000. [Summary] [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 10 Nov 83 p 13 PY]

UK ALLEGEDLY DELIVERS AIRCRAFT CARRIER TO CHILE

PA021207 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1645 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Lima, 1 Dec (LATIN-REUTER) -- A prominent Peruvian senator today said that Great Britain has sold Chile three warships, and will probably also deliver the aircraft carrier "Hermes," which was used in the Malvinas war.

Jaime Cheneffusse, president of the Senate Defense Commission, told REUTER that if Chile were to acquire the "Hermes," it would definitively upset the naval balance between Chile and its traiditional enemy, Peru. He said that "everything seems to indicate" that Great Britain will cede the aircraft carrier, which in his opinion tilted the war in the South Atlantic in favor of Great Britain.

Cheneffusse, president of the commission that meets regualrly with the Armed Forces commanders, said that Great Britain might lease or sell the 28,700-ton aircraft carrier to Chile. The transfer of the "Hermes" to Chile would follow in the wake of the sale this year of a military tanker used in the Malvinas war and of two guided-missile cruisers.

He said that at least 60 Chilean officers are being given aeronautical training in Great Britain, which has led to speculation that they are learning to fly the Harrier planes and helicopters used aboard the "Hermes."

Cheneffusse said that Peru is determined not to surrender even a millimeter of its territory to any of its neighbors. He said that Peru's recent purchase of Mirage planes and its submarine fleet would compensate for the growing Chilean surface naval power. He said: "We will acquire Mirage 2000 planes, which are equipped to carry Exocet missiles capable of destroying ships like the 'Hermes.' This was proven during the Malvinas war."

ECONOMY MINISTER ANNOUNCES NEW TAX PACKAGE

PY021658 Lima Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0628 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] The economy minister yesterday noted that it is very encouraging to see that the inflation rate has decreased considerably in the past 4 months. This shows that Peru is overcoming the economic crisis.

Noting that the reorganization of the economy is based on the decrease in the fiscal deficit, he noted that the inflation rate was 8.8 percent in August, 6.8 percent in September, 4.5 percent in October, and 4.5 percent in November.

Economy Minister Rodriguez Pastor announced a severe readjustment in taxes for all taxpayers, which will imply an increase in at least 10 taxes. He noted that this tax package was the only way to overcome the deficit, which, according to official reports, will reportedly surpass 5 percent of the GDP.

In sum, the taxes in question are: taxes ranging from 5 to 10 percent on traditional exports; 1 percent tax on the sale and purchase of currency; 1 percent tax on the value of assembled or imported cars as of 1980 models; adjustment of the selective tax rates on consumer products (not sales tax) in scales ranging from 2 to 15 percent; a 5-percent increase at the most in income tax; a minimal tax of 1 percent on large number of products that up to now have been exempted from taxes; a 1-year extension of the surtax established in March 1983; and an increase from 10 to 12 percent applicable to all imports; taxes on interest rates and commissions of financial intermediaries; and a 1-percent tax on bingo games. Taxes on the revaluation of capital assets and taxes on total wages paid by the employer may be eliminated, while export certificates may not be subjected to taxes on profits.

PIP ARRESTS 5 SHINING PATH 'TERRORISTS'

PY030231 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 25 Nov 83 p A 14

[Text] Five Shining Path members arrested by the Peruvian Investigative Police [PIP] participated in attacks against the Phillips Company storage area where they tried to blow up a propane gas tank; against the Purina food factory; against the No 50 Civil Guard post located on Brazil Avenue; against armed Civil Guards on La Marina Avenue; and in an assault and robbery of 600 dynamite cartridges from the Santa Rosa de Canta mine.

According to the investigation carried out by Dircote [expansion unknown], these persons were members of "a special detachment" of the Shining Path terrorist group which planned to carry out a number of attacks.

Five Shining Path terrorists, members of a special detachment that had planned to carry out a series of terrorist attacks during the first days of the month with the objective of thwarting the municipal elections, have been detained by the PIP. They have been identified as Eleuterio Trigoso Hidalgo "Camarada Juan)"; Alexis Ruben Soto Povez, "Camarada Ruben"; Ricardo Jorge Pezo Jula, "Camarada Wilder"; Antonio Ascencios Gonzalez Valencia, "Camarada Arturo"; and Jusna Violeta Callumba Lluillac, "Camarada Diana." All of these persons are being held at the PIP antiterrorism Directorate.

HAVANA ON MISSING, DETAINED PERSONS ISSUE

PA021929 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] The Episcopal Commission for Social Action has expressed its concern over the many cases of detained or missing persons in Ayacucho Department. This concern was expressed in letters the organization sent to the Chamber of Deputies and the Prosecutor's Office.

According to other reports, peasants in the district of Andahuaylas have demanded the release of four communal leaders from (Cocairo) who were detained by the police on charges of terrorism.

HAVANA REPORTS ON LATEST ACTS OF VIOLENCE

PA051531 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Members of the Peruvian Navy have killed an elderly woman and arrested two peasants in Ayacucho Department in reprisal for the killing of an Ayacucho police officer by members of the clandestine Shining Path organization. Lima's EL DIARIO MARKA reported that during the search for the killers of police officer Saturnino Villanueva, Peruvian Navy troops entered the village of Viracocha, Ayacucho, and killed Aurura Flores, an elderly women. Meanwhile, it was reported from Ayacucho that three other bodies, which could not be identified, were found km from the city of Huanta.

In Lima, it was reported that four bombs exploded yesterday in different parts of the city, without causing any personal injuries or property damage.

'TACIT PLEBISCITE' IN 1984 ELECTIONS PROPOSED

PY051827 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0116 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 3 Dec (EFE) -- The Uruguayan Armed Forces will keep their promise to call elections in November 1984, but they will draft and enforce a new constitution unless the talks with the three recognized political parties are resumed. A highly placed military source today told EFE that the military leadership, because of hardening relations with the political leaders, will apply one of the solutions that already had been looked into some time ago. This solution consists of calling elections and, at the same time proposing an amendment to the constitution to provide that each valid vote for any presidential candidate will also endorse the proposed new constitutional draft.

Colorado Leader: 'Illegal'

PY060159 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Excerpts] There could be important news this week about the national political position to be adopted by the Colorado and Batllist Union [Union Colorado y Batllista]. Doctor Justino (Carreres Aprisa), representative of the union to the Colorado Party National Executive Committee, has expressed his personal rejection of the proposed tacit plebiscite. Referring to the possibility of such an indirect plebiscite, Dr (Carreres Aprisa) said:

[Begin (Carreres Aprisa) recording] No decision has been adopted yet, but I will give you my personal view, which does not involve my group. I understand that a tacit plebiscite is an unprecedented event in the world. Furthermore, it is illegal and not binding on the public. Such a plebiscite is unusual in Uruguay's history. I believe that this is merely a project of some people who believe that imposing things is the easiest solution.

Personally, I believe that a tacit plebiscite will not succeed because it would not live up to Uruguay's clean democratic and constitutional history. We must respect our Constitution because it is the main legal instrument that governs and protects all the Uruguayan people. A constitution under these circumstances would alter the basic concept of all the people who live in Uruguay. [end recording]

National Party Leader: 'Preposterous'

PY051945 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] The proposed tacit plebiscite is illegal and therefore not binding. This is what the new member of the National Party Board (Analia Pineirua de Barozzi) has told radio El Espectador Network. (Pineirua de Barozzi), who will take over her post this afternoon replacing Fernando Oliu, branded this step as "preposterous." Interviewed by our journalists, (Pineirua de Barozzi) said the following:

[Begin recording] [(Pineirua de Barozzi)] Well, I am very proud to become a member of the National Party's board today. I will try to fill the gap left by Doctor Oliu. This will be very difficult as Dr Oliu was a prominent and reputable politician, an honest and straightforward personality, who was in the front line during the past years.

Dr Oliu devoted his last years to the political struggle, the struggle for democracy and freedom. Therefore it is an almost insurmountable commitment for me to fill the gap left by him on the board and in Uruguayan politics. The loss of Dr Oliu is not only a loss for the party but also for the entire country.

[Question] What do you think about holding a plebiscite for a constitution as proposed by the Armed Forces along with the 1984 elections?

[Answer] Well, this tacit plebiscite, so often mentioned over the past few days, is nonsense. That is, this constitution that would be tacitly approved by the citizens votes.... The citizen that would be voting for a presidential ticket would also be voting for a new constitution without doing so expressly. This would be invalid from a legal standpoint, completely invalid. And legal actions which are invalid are not binding at all. In this case, this constitution going through this plebiscite is not binding at all, and therefore no one has to comply with it. Thus, the government that will be assuming power in March 1985 will have to abide only by the past Constitution which was voted by the people, the only legitimate Consititution, the one enacted in 1966.

[Question] In this regard, do you think that the 1966 Constitution must be amended?

[Answer] No, I do not think that the 1966 Constitution has to be amended. The constitutional amendment is a matter that... [(Pineirua de Barozzi) changes her thought] it is a matter that... it must be slightly changed. This will have to be dealt with later. The 1966 Constitution is a good one. The circumstances that the country went through were not due to constitutional problems but to social and political problems. The 1977 [as heard] Constitution is a good one.

[Question] Radio El Espectador is very thankful for your kindness.

[Answer] Thank you. Good morning.

BRIEFS

NEW BANK OFFICIAL APPOINTED -- Colonel Emilio Berriel has been appointed president of the Bank of the Republic replacing General Jose Dario Cardozo who has resigned. [Excerpt] [Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 25 Nov 83 p 4 PY]

OPPOSITION DAILY CLOSED -- Montevideo, 18 Nov (EFE) -- The Uruguayan military regime today closed the opposition daily ACF for six issues for inciting violence and obstructing the political program set up by the government. ACF printed declarations made by Blanco Party leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate. [Summary] [Madrid EFE in Spanish 0034 GMT 19 Nov 83 PY]

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

Station Reports Unofficial Results

PA051246 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 1210 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] President Luis Herrera Campins has acknowledged Jaime Lusinchi's electoral victory and has wished him success. As he cast his vote, Herrera Campins said that everyone must be prepared to hand over power. Presidential candidate Rafael Caldera has also admitted Lusinchi's victory, as have the candidates of the other parties that participated in the elections.

The following are the unofficial results of the elections:

Jaime Lusinchi	3,941,000 votes
Rafael Caldera	2,499,000 votes
Jose Vicente Rangel	266,000 votes
Teodoro Petkoff	231,000 votes

CSE Issues Bulletin

PA051844 Paris AFP in Spanish 1715 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Caracas, 5 Dec (AFP) -- According to a bulletin released at noon today by the Supreme Electoral Council (CSE), Social Democrat Jaime Lusinchi won with 52.61 percent of the presidential votes cast on Sunday in Venezuela. The CSE gave the results for 476,924 votes cast, of which 466,935 were valid. Nearly 7.5 million Venezuelans voted on Sunday. Lusinchi's party, Democratic Action (AD), believes it might obtain a majority in congress, with 44.25 percent of the parliamentary vote. The CSE results follow:

Presidential votes:

Candidates	Votes	Percentage
1. Jaime Lusinchi (Social Democratic)	245,644	53.61
2. Rafael Caldera (Christian Democratic)	171,853	36.80
3. Teodoro Petkoff (Leftist)	21,057	4.50
4. Jose Vicente Rangel (Leftist)	19,364	4.14
5. Jorge Olavarria (Rightwing Liberal)	4,570	0.97
6. Gonzalo Perez Hernandez (Rightist)	2,323	0.49
7. Luis Rangel Bourgoin (Militarist)	1,156	0.24
8. Andres Velasquez (Radical)	377	0.08
9. Others	571	[none given]

Parliamentary votes:

Party	Votes	Percentage
1. Democratic Action Party (Lusinchi)	206,658	44.25
2. Social Christian Party (Caldera)	132,220	28.31
3. Movement Toward Socialism (Petkoff)	27,023	5.78
4. National Opinion Party (Olavarria)	24,153	5.17
5. People's Electoral Movement (Rangel)	9,472	2.02
6. ICC [expansion unknown] (Caldera)	9,346	2.00
7. National Integration Movement (Perez Hernandez)	8,786	1.88
8. Communist Party (Rangel)	8,541	1.82
9. Democratic Republic Union (Lusinchi)	7,910	1.69
10. UNA [expansion unknown] (Rangel)	6,757	1.44

Party	Votes	Percentage
11. Socialist League (Rangel)	5,566	1.19
12. Movement of the Revolutionary Left (Petkoff)	5,303	1.13
13. National Rescue Party (Rangel, Bourgoin)	2,230	0.47

If this tendency continues, the remaining political forces, which obtained very small percentages, will not obtain any seats in parliament, in accordance with Venezuelan laws.

Later CSE Bulletin

PA052226 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2138 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Caracas, 5 Dec (EFE) -- The Supreme Electoral Council issued its fourth official bulletin with partial results of yesterday's presidential elections at 1645, 2045 GMT.

Jaime Lusinchi, the Democratic Action nominee, was the victor in the election.

The Supereme Electoral Council expects to issue 18 bulletins on the results. The 18th bulletin will carry the total and final figures for these elections. The official figures issued in the fourth bulletin are as follows:

Jaime Lusinchi, Democratic Action Party, AD	351,053
Rafael Caldera, Christian Democratic Party, COPEI	235,807
Teodoro Petkoff, Movement Toward Socialism, MAS; Movement of the Revolutionary Left, MIR	31,287
Jose Vicente Rangel, People's Electoral Movement, MEP; Communist Party of Venezuela, PCV; New Alternative Movement, NA	27,612
Jorge Olavarria, National Opinion Party, POPINA, New Republic, NR	6,074
Gonzalo Perez, National Integration Movement, MIN	3,363
Luis E. Rangel, National Rescue, RN	1,065
Andres Velasquez, Group R Cause, CR	534
Vicicio Romero, Electoral Confidence, CONFE	296
Juan L. Ibarra, Venezuelan Nationalist Party, PNV	209
Alberto Solano, Emancipating Force, FE	202
Adolfo Alcala, Independent Voters, EI	128

LUSINCHI OUTLINES FOREIGN POLICY PLATFORM

PAU31441 Paris AFP in Spanish 0510 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Caracas, 5 Dec (AFP) -- A peace offensive in Central America, a possible solution to the dispute with Colombia, and rapprochement with Europe, especially socialist Spain, will be part of the political platform of the government of Jaime Lusinchi, victor in Sunday's presidential elections in Venezuela. Lusinchi, a Social Democratic, will succeed Luis Herrera Campins for a 5-year term beginning in February 1984.

A few hours before receiving the overwhelming support of his fellow citizens at the polls, Lusinchi outlined to foreign newsmen the principal points of his government program:

Central America

Lusinchi came out against the "presence of large powers in this region. We offer to promote peace, solidarity, and respect for the self-determination of the peoples."

On the Central American conflicts, he added: "there is no military solution, but rather a political one. Therefore, from the opposition and soon from the government, we will support the efforts of the Contadora Group and Venezuela's presence in it."

Regarding Nicaragua, he said: "We are enemies of any intervention. The United States cannot be the policeman of Latin America, and we have stated this to representatives of the U.S. Government."

The Sandinist government "has not fulfilled its democratic offer of a pluralistic society with a mixed economy, free play of ideas, and respect for the legitimate opposition," Lusinchi stated. "We have insisted on this position before the members of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, most recently with Daniel Ortega and Sergio Ramirez," the president-elect said. He added: "We hope that a free democratic system will be established in Nicaragua." "I will reiterate these ideas in Caracas on 15 December to Henry Kissinger, president of the Bipartisan Commission of the United States," he concluded.

Colombia

Venezuela and Colombia are engaged in a dispute over the surface and underwater areas that belong to each country in the Caribbean Sea off the Guajira Peninsula. "We seek an understanding in the best of faith. Colombia bases its claims on the new Law of the Sea, which Venezuela rejected. Venezuela has titles that attest to the historical and strategic value of those waters," Lusinchi explained. "During my 5-year term I hope to settle this dispute, and I have great hope in Colombian President Belisario Betancur, an intelligent, Bolivarian leader, who is a friend of Venezuela," the Social Democratic leader added.

"Colombia and Venezuela cannot exist without each other. One only has to look at the map," he noted. "We highly appreciate the presence of Colombians in Venezuela. It is not true that they are persecuted, and there is no justification for them to come here without documents when they can come legally," he said.

Spain

"Spain is the mother country. Spain has a democratic regime and a government party with which we are identified. Therefore, it is logical that we look to it as an ally, friend, and partner to reaffirm our presence in Europe," he stated.

Ibero-America

"We share the idea of creating a Spain-Portugal-Latin America (?bloc) by 1992, when we will be marking the 500th anniversary of the discovery of America, and we will have a population of 500 million people," Lusinchi said, stating that this bloc would "be decisive in the world."

Chile

"We will make every effort to contribute to the democratization of Chile," Lusinchi said, after emotionally recalling that he lived, studied, and worked as a doctor in Chile from 1952 to 1956, when he endured political exile under the dictatorship of Venezuela General Marcos Perez Jimenez.

"I feel like a Chilean, and on behalf of my experience with Venezuelan democracy, and of the exiles of all times, I ask that Chilean exiles be allowed to return to their country, because to be exiled is the maximum penalty," the Venezuelan president-elect stated.

Brazil

"Brazil is a good neighbor, and we are obliged to cooperate with it. Of course, the existence of a democratically elected government in that country would help to identify the possibilities of cooperation." "We do not want to intervene, but the Brazilian people well deserve a democratically elected government," Lusinchi remarked.

Nuclearization of Latin America

"Latin America does not need to arm itself with nuclear weapons. Brazil and Argentina would be wrong to engage in such a backward pursuit, which would be an absolutely grotesque and unacceptable expenditure." "The neglected sectors could be a much more powerful bomb than the atomic bomb. Those countries would do well to take care of their poor. In Venezuela, we will conduct atomic research, but for peace," the president-elect stated.

Social Democratic

"The life of millions of human beings in subhuman conditions -- sometimes due to the grotesque policy of the large powers -- is the true tragedy of the world, which might lead to a catastrophe."

"And the Social Democratic policy is the best [words indistinct] of the peoples to preserve [words indistinct]," Lusinchi concluded.

SOUTH KOREAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS SEPULVEDA

FLO22355 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2100 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 2 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- The foreign ministers of Mexico and South Korea, Bernardo Sepulveda Amor and Lee Won Kyung, respectively, met at noon today to analyze the complex international situation and bilateral relations between the two nations. The Korean foreign minister has been here since last night, and this afternoon he will visit President Miguel de la Madrid. He will depart Sunday for Peru.

Announces Coinvestments

FLO52247 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2117 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 4 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico and South Korea are planning the establishment of a system of coinvestments in the economic, technological, industrial, and cultural fields, South Korea's Foreign Minister Lee Won Kyung announced today.

The official made the statement prior to his departure for Lima after a 4-day official visit to Mexico, during which he conducted various activities and meetings with the principal Mexican authorities, among them President Miguel de la Madrid. At the airport he said that preparations have begun for establishing a very broad cooperation program and intensifying trade, inasmuch as current Mexican exports amount to $285 million and imports $46 million.

The official explained that presently South Korea exports to Mexico machinery, electronic products, and sugar, among others, and his country in turn imports 20,000 barrels of crude oil daily, as well as agricultural and petrochemical products.

Finally, he stated that after visiting Lima he will travel to Chile, Argentina, and the United Nations in New York, where he will meet with Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

STUDENTS PROTEST U.S. POLICY, BURN REAGAN EFFIGY

PA041453 Paris AFP in Spanish 1337 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] Guadalajara, Mexico, 4 Dec (AFP) -- More than 10,000 students participated in a demonstration to protest U.S. policy in Central America last night in Guadalajara, the second most important city in Mexico. The students burned an effigy of Ronald Reagan.

Called by the local student federation, the demonstrators drove 30 floats through the streets. Some of the floats depicted a U.S. octopus trying to invade Nicaragua, war tanks, or U.S. military advisers in El Salvador. The speakers, including a Salvadoran student representative, condemned U.S. intervention in Central America and the Caribbean. The march ended at the local mayor's office, where an effigy of Ronald Reagan was burned.

BRIEFS

OIL EQUIPMENT FOR USSR -- Moscow, 13 Nov -- Luis Cabrera Cuaron, the IMCE [Mexican Foreing Trande Institute] representative in Moscow, has announced that for the first time the USSR will purchase oil drilling equipment from Mexico. The equipment will initially consist of industrial valves for equipment used in the control of oil and gas wells. [Summary] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 15 Nov 83 p 3 PA]

DEMOCRACY COMMITTEE DEFENDS GRENADA INVASION

PA050112 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 4 Dec 83 p F-3

[Communique issued by the Committee for Democracy in Panama, Nicaragua, and Central America, CODEPANICE, on 24 November 1983, in Panama City]

[Text] Fellow citizens: Now that the commotion has died down and light has been shed on the dramatic events that took place on the small island of Grenada, culminating in the temporary occupation of the island by North American troops, the matter may be seen from different viewpoints, but the conscientious world will favor the concept involving the lesser of two evils. As President Monge said, one cannot agree with the invasion of Grenada, but one must agree even less with the causes that provoked that intervention.

Undoubtedly, an act of intervention by one state against the sovereignty of another is impugnable under international law. However, within the framework of the East-West confrontation, one of the superpowers -- in this case, the United States -- has long tolerated the connivance of many governments with Marxist infiltration on the American Continent, while the Soviet Union has moved ahead with its occupation plans in Afghanistan, its arbitrary domination over Poland, and its scandalous league with Cuba, not to mention its influence over the nine Nicaraguan colonels who have established a barefaced dictatorship in Ruben Dario's land that is easily worse than the overthrown Somozist tyranny.

The newborn Republic of Grenada loomed as the most recent, though by no means the last, victim of the communist voracity in the New World. To meet the needs of the Grenadian population of 110,000, Cuban and Soviet technicians were building an airport that could handle superplanes, were arming an army with the most sophisticated military equipment, and were subjugating the population via a totalitarian regime, which led to a crisis among the regime's own members and a wave of murders that shocked the world. Plans were thus being made to establish a new communist enclave amid the vital routes between the American union and the Venezuelan oil fields.

In view of this unquestionable reality, Grenada was invaded. As on similar occasions, the invasion will be temporary, as has been confirmed by the announcement that the U.S. Army will withdraw on 23 December 1983 and the current establishment of a democratic government.

This rescue of Grenada, which will now be able to return to the calm paths of democracy, eliminates an imminent threat to the peoples of our continent and deserves approval from all democratic forces that, like the CODEPANICE, struggle for the prevalence of human rights and dignity in the face of the advance of totalitarian intolerance.

We are not alone in this struggle, for we have heard authorized voices from various Panamanian sectors, including that of the Labor Party (PALA), whose foremost leader expressed the party's stand in the Los Santos provincial convention. He asked the following crucial question: "Why are Panamanian official spokesmen always officials who project, both inside and outside the country, an image that is clearly communist, whether in a disguised or a barefaced manner?" "If the Reagan government carried out a preventive action in Grenada to stop the advance of those who have been mercilessly taking over the Central American peoples and if that action protects Panama and the Panamanians, why does Panama oppose this action at the United Nations?"

These words of warning about the communist danger in our midst are consistent with the categorical statements by General Manuel Antonio Noriega, who, in the speech he made when taking command of the Defense Forces, said emphatically that "there is neither victory nor gain in the struggle between and death of brothers."

It is also advisable to remember the emphatic statements made by Dr Arnulfo Arias at the convention in Penonome. He said that in the international conflict between the USSR and the United States, Panama should be on the U.S. side. This places him among those who love a democratic system of life, of which the United States is an unquestionable champion.

The patriotic satisfaction that these statements by representatives of essential sectors of our national life awaken among the Panamanian community is enthusiastically stressed by the CODEPANICE, which represents an alert awareness that will face the catechizing efforts of the sectarian groups that have infested several sectors of our people and that work constantly to achieve a hegemonic position that will lead to the painful subjugation of the Panamanian people to the enslaving slogans of the enemies of democracy.

With faith in the high objectives of its democratic goals, CODEPANICE reiterates its desire to continue to struggle ceaselessly to ensure that the torth of liberty, justice, and human dignity will not be extinguished in our fatherland by totalitarian obscurantism.

Panama, 24 November 1983

TANA DECLARES REAGAN GUILTY OF 'CRIMES'

PA041529 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 3 Dec 83 p 2-D

[Text] The Panama branch of the Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Our America (TANA) met at the Panama University auditorium on 26 November 1983, with the participation of delegates from more than 30 public, social, women's, peasant, student, Indian, and mass organizations, as well as prominent personalities from the United States, Venezuela, Guatemala, Haiti, Nicaragua, Lima, Lebanon, Palestine, El Salvador, and Cuba to learn of the charges leveled against U.S. President Ronald Reagan as representative of the current phase of U.S. imperialism:

1. Imperialist coercion
2. Premeditated aggressions and intervention of a military, political, and economic nature
3. Colonialism
4. Discrimination
5. Military bases
6. Support of genocidal regimes
7. Genocide, ethnocide, and hiring of mercenaries
8. International common criminality
9. Use of pseudojuridic regional mechanisms
10. Disregard for public opinion

Having heard the charges made by:

1. Raul Leis -- Panama
2. Gerard Pierre Charles -- Haiti
3. Miguel D'Estefano -- Cuba
4. Peter Marchetti -- United States;

Having heard the statements by expert witnesses who participated in the events and having learned of many documents, films, and other evidence presented;

Fully aware that the principles and objectives set forth in the UN Charter and in contemporary international law proscribe any attempt at aggression, discrimination, or colonialism in any of its forms, or any other action that violates the law and international morals;

It declares Ronald Reagan guilty as representative of imperialism in its current phase, as the material author, mastermind, and/or accomplice of the criminal deeds noted in the above charges.

We vehemently condemn Ronald Reagan with the rigor warranted as the representative of U.S. imperialism, for being the greatest threat and the worst enemy of the peoples, especially of our America.

We proclaim the right of the peoples of our America to total restitution and compensation for the aggressions, exploitations, looting, and damage caused to their resources and to the people by the commission of the crimes noted and which, considered as such, have resulted in the appropriate sanction.

On condemning Ronald Reagan as the representative of U.S. imperialism in its current phase we appeal to all the progressive, democratic, patriotic, and peace-loving forces, whatever their beliefs, on the occasion of the bicentennial of Liberator Simon Bolivar, to close ranks in unity and anti-imperialist solidarity until we achieve a true and definitive independence as the best tribute to our heroes and martyrs and the irreversible future of our peoples.

Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of our America (TANA), Panama Branch, 26 November 1983

PANAMENIST LEADER CALLS FOR 'ABSOLUTE UNITY'

PA051955 Panama City YA in Spanish 5 Dec 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] Arnulfo Arias Madrid, leader of the Authentic Panamenist Party, on 2 December proclaimed a crusade for national redemption through the unity of all Panamanians.

The proclamation took place during the Banquet for Absolute Unity of All Panamanians Without Party Distinctions, which was held last Friday at the Marriott Hotel. More than 1,000 persons paid $25 each to attend this dinner sponsored by the Authentic Panamenist Party and presided over by Arnulfo Arias. Leading members of the democratic opposition parties attended the event.

Arias described the proclamation of national unity as a great coalition of consciences at a national level, in which "all opposition parties, independent groups, and the best people in the government who espouse this unselfish work for the fatherland" should participate. Arias spoke about the "poverty which prevails not only in the rural areas but also in the city, with chaos in trade, industry, agriculture, and the entire private sector, extending into the lowest strata of the poorer classes."

All the opposition parties will review Arias' important statement during the present week with an eye toward subscribing to it as a document of unity.

BRIEFS

NEW CRITICA DIRECTOR -- Journalist Luis Estribi has resigned his post as director of the daily CRITICA. Luis E. Quintero Barrera has been appointed acting director. [Summary] [Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 22 Nov 83 pp 1, 14 PA]

CONTADORA AMBASSADORS DISCUSS ARMS BUILDUP

PA021614 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Excerpt] The "Political Debates" radio program had a large audience last night because of the presence of the ambassadors of the Contadora Group countries. Ambassadors Rafael Luigi Zapata of Venezuela, Reynaldo Rivera of Panama, Fernando Mavas de Brigard of Colombia, and Augusto Gomez Villanueva of Mexico answered the questions of leaders of the Revolutionary Patriotic Front and many calls from listeners. Most of the questions from the public were addressed to the Venezuelan ambassador. The ambassadors, who represent the governments making efforts to achieve peaceful solutions to the Central American conflict, expressed their viewpoints on the program. The diplomats stressed the problem of the arms buildup. Cesar Delgadillo of the Popular Social Christian Party brought up that subject, and the ambassadors commented on it. Let us hear what they said:

[Begin recording] [Delgadillo] We have with us the companero ambassadors of the countries that make up the Contadora Group. Our people have great hopes in the Contadora Group's efforts. The people are also discussing the 21-point document presented by the Contadora Group. Even though we are a peace-loving people who want calm and reconstruction, we are also a people who are ready to defend our sovereignty and the freedoms that we have achieved. One of the points that our people want to learn more about is the one dealing with the arms buildup. Many times our people ask: If the arms buildup is going to be reduced, in what proportion will this be done? How will Nicaragua be left compared to the other Central American governments, specifically Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala? How will this proportion be established? Can the ambassadors explain what the Contadora Group means by this decrease of the arms buildup and its rationalization?

[Unidentified moderator] Let us see which ambassador will answer this question. The Colombian and Panamanian ambassadors may do so if they like. The Panamanian ambassador will reply.

[Rivera] The situation of the arms buildup in Central America is not only of concern to the Nicraguan government and people, but is also one of the crucial issues in the proposals of the various countries. First of all, I would like to clarify that the Contadora Group is not interested in the arms buildup in the region solely because of Nicaragua. This must be clear. We know that the arms buildup in the region also affects other countries, which in recent years have been supplied with various kinds of weapons that surpass the specific needs of their national defense.

As for your question on how Nicaragua will be left after the process to reduce weapons, let us put it in these terms: That is precisely one of the subjects that must be debated by the foreign ministers of the area. There is nothing definite yet on how much of a reduction would be established for Nicaragua and the other countries of the area. We think that all the countries, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras -- the countries that are most involved in the Central American problems -- must act in the terms that Venezuelan Ambassador Luigi Zapata stated. All the countries of the area must act unselfishly. It is not just Nicaragua. The desire of the foreign ministers and the governments of the Contadora Group will not obtain beautiful results alone. All the other countries of the area, and not just Nicaragua, must express their willingness to do this. This will be achieved to the extent that the Central American governments clearly want to reduce their arms and contribute to effective control measures in order to verify that there is no huge arms buildup that surpasses the objective and specific needs of national defense. That is the view of the Contadora Group and the attitude that the other countries must have. This is a crucial topic, and it will undoubtedly be one of the most debated issues once we are involved in the process of defining agreements and commitments that the countries will fulfill. [end recording]

MEXICAN UNDER SECRETARY ON CONTADORA DOCUMENT

PA042342 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] Mexican Foreign Under Secretary Ricardo Valero has said that the Contadora Group's 21-point document on achieving peace in Central America is now ready. Upon arrival in Panama City, where he met with the Contadora technical committee, Valero said that all that is left is to reconcile the leaders of the countries in conflict, among whom differences and discrepancies continue to exist. In conclusion, Valero said that it is now up to the interested parties to agree to the measures of reconciliation that will be proposed.

COSTA RICA

ANTI-SANDINIST LEADERS TO FACE VARIOUS CHARGES

PA041741 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] The Costa Rican Attorney General's Office has accused five of the main anti-Sandinist leaders of kidnapping, homicide, illegal association, and other hostile actions carried out in our territory. Eden Pastora, better known as Commander Cero, is among those facing charges.

Fernando Cruz, deputy attorney general, said that the charges against the top anti-Sandinist leaders, who are trying to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government, were filed at the Sixth Circuit Court. The charges include illegal association, kidnapping, homicide, and hostile actions in Costa Rican territory. According to news reports over the weekend, the accused leaders are Alfonso Robelo, Brooklyn Rivera, Jose Davila, and Orion Elpido Pastora, in addition to Eden Pastora of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance.

The investigation -- cayried out by agents of the Judicial Investigation Organization, OIJ -- was requested in October by former Communist Deputy Mario Alban. It was learned that the OIJ will present further evidence against the rebels next week and that additional charges may be made.

Havana Reports Charges

FL031720 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Coordinated judicial action has been taken by the Public Ministry [as heard] of Costa Rica against the heads of the so-called Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE], which conducts acts of aggression from Costa Rica against Nicaragua. The Public Ministry is a department of the Supreme Court of Costa Rica and, as announced in San Jose, the charges that will be considered are those of illegal association and committing illegal acts against Costa Rican citizens.

According to the report from the judicial institution, the aforementioned group has a military arm, for which reason its leaders can be charged with the crime of illegal association and, in addition, with being involved in the recent murder of a peasant in the area of San Carlos, located in the northern part of the country.

Among the persons named in the accusation are the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary leaders Eden Pastora, Alfonso Robelo, and Brooklyn Rivera; nevertheless, none of the accused has made any statement on this subject, and as of last night it was not known if they were in Costa Rica.

MONGE ENDS U.S. VISIT, NOTES NICARAGUAN DECISIONS

PA060342 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Excerpts] The president of the Republic returned to the country this afternoon. After staying in the United States for more than 8 days, President Luis Alberto Monge returned to the country this afternoon. He told reporters that he was very pleased with the lectures and statements made by representatives of our private and government sectors, both in Miami and in Minnesota.

Asked about his opinion of Jaime Lusinchi's victory in yesterday's elections in Venezuela, President Monge stressed that he has had ties with Lusinchi for almost 30 years.

Asked about the Sandinist government junta's announcements of a general amnesty and on elections [words indistinct] next year, Monge said that as long as there is no peace in Nicaragua, there will always be a danger for Costa Rica.

[Begin Monge recording] We've always advocated the opening of a path to peace in Nicaragua, and any step that will give the Nicaraguan people a real and effective opportunity to express their will, in terms of the direction in which they want to go and the kind of institutions that they want to establish, is seen with pleasure by Costa Ricans, because we honestly believe that as long as there is no peace in Nicaragua, there will always be a danger for us. [end recording]

CONFLICTING REPORTS ON MISSING U.S. PLANE HEARD

PA021956 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Reports on the whereabouts of a plane headed for El Salvador carrying four people are confusing. As many as four different versions were circulated yesterday regarding the U.S.-registered plane that was reported lost on Tuesday evening over Costa Rican territory.

One theory mentioned at one civil aviation office is that the plane must have landed in Nicaraguan territory because it has been used to support the contras. The craft had taken off from Panama at noon on Tuesday. Later it was reported that the last radio contact had occurred with Llano Grande Airport in Liberia. Following this preliminary report, three different versions began circulating in government offices.

According to a second version disseminated by a civil aviation office, the craft carrying two Americans and two Nicaraguans landed somewhere in Guanacaste Province and its occupants were lodged at a Liberia hotel.

A third version from still another government agency held that the plane, Registration No N-66, did not head for the destination that had been previously reported, La Paz, El Salvador.

All three versions were given Radio Reloj by three different government agencies, including civil aviation and the public security air base.

Tuesday evening Panama asked for the cooperation of the Civil Aviation Office of the Public Security Ministry in Costa Rica, saying that the plane had not arrived in El Salvador and might have landed somewhere in Guanacaste.

At the public security air base in Costa Rica it was reported yesterday that during the day an extensive area of Guanacaste had been overflown in search of the plane and its four occupants.

Still another version by the civil aviation authorities indicated that this particular plane used to fly frequently from Panama to the Nicaraguan border on support missions for the contras.

EL SALVADOR

EDITORIAL NOTES 'DEFEAT' IN PICKERING STATEMENT

PA021719 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY 1 Dec 83 p 7

[Editorial: "Ambassador Pickering Defines U.S. Policy Toward Country"]

[Excerpt] The speech delivered by U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering before the American Chamber of Commerce is a very important document, because it defines -- within obvious time limitations -- the principal elements guiding U.S. policy toward El Salvador. As such, the speech is worthy of study in order to understand this policy and to make our actions and our struggle conform.

Naturally, however, in view of the current explosive situation in Central America, which could change basic positions overnight, a few things remain to be said, which will only become known as time goes by, and which could give events an unexpected twist. Therefore, Salvadorans should neither feel trapped because of invariable attitudes, nor should they abandon the struggle to make the relations between our country and the United States more cordial and fruitful each day, abandoning elements that violate norms of peaceful coexistence between nations.

Another important aspect must be stressed: Ambassador Pickering's statement reflects not so much his personal opinion as the stand and attitude of his government. In any case, it is a launching point for his diplomatic efforts. In the same vein, we could say that our analysis of his statement is a reflection of ideas and opinions that are shared by many Salvadorans and that are mostly a result of the crude reality that El Salvador has been experiencing for the past 4 years, ever since the Carter administration's wicked "human rights" policy unleashed the Central American conflict.

Thus we arrive at what, in our opinion, could be the main defect in the Pickering approach: his handling of the Salvadoran problem without making a precise and vigorous reference to its cause -- the armed attack being experienced by our people from guerrillas who are organized, led, financed, and supported by the Communist bloc through Nicaragua. The violence that is condemned by the ambassador with every justification, and which affects all Salvadorans despite suggestions to the contrary, would disappear almost immediately if the foreign aid to subversives, who have been harassing a number of sectors of El Salvador for almost 20 years, were brought to an end.

RADIO VENCEREMOS CHRONICLES ACTIVITIES, VIEWS

U.S. Helicopter Hit

PA060124 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Attention: A heavy U.S. Army helicopter has flown over northern Morazan Department, and FMLN forces fired on it. From Torola, here in Morazan Department, we received the following information: At 0830 today, a heavy U.S. Army helicopter coming from Honduran territory flew over Torola.

Its mission was clearly one of reconnaissance, to explore the terrain around Torola and its higher regions.

Torola has recently been the target of artillery and air attacks because many prisoners of war captured by the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade in the last few fights are being held there. The targets of these indiscriminate attacks on Torola have been these prisoners of war. The dictatorship is afraid that they will join the guerrillas' ranks and is thus making them a target for destruction. Complementing these actions against the prisoners of war we hold, the helicopter's reconnaissance mission is intended to prepare new plans in the area so that the prisoners of war can be eliminated.

We can report that these air and artillery attacks have resulted in 17 prisoners wounded and 2 killed thus far. However, the U.S. helicopter was hit by antiaircraft fire from our weapons in this area, within a security operation undertaken to protect the people of Torola.

Our weapons hit the U.S. helicopter, forcing it to gain altitude and retreat to Honduran territory. We repeat: Our weapons hit the heavy U.S. Army helicopter, forcing it to gain altitude and retreat to Honduras.

The Army command and the Yankee aggressors' troops have shown that they couldn't care less about the lives of civilians and their own soldiers as long as they can prevent the prisoners from realizing how the dictatorship deceived them in order to send them to fight their own people.

This first fight against U.S. means and men is proof of our willingness to defeat imperialist aggression. When this U.S. Army aircraft flew over our homeland, this morning, our revolutionary forces showed their willingness to fight the Air Force and even the live forces of imperialist aggression. Central America will be the tomb of Yankee imperialism.

FMLN on Reagan Rights Stance

PA041943 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Excerpt] Fifty thousand Salvadorans have been murdered by a cruel dictatorship. The whole world is witness to the bloodbath which the oligarchy demanded and which is now being carried out by Vides Casanova's Army, which is supplied by Reagan. But 50,000 Salvadorans are now too many bodies for Reagan to be able to continue to play [word indistinct].

The human rights situation in El Salvador has led Reagan to take three [word indistinct] to shake the dead Salvadorans off his shoulders. First, Reagan came out backing a speech by the U.S. ambassador to our country, Thomas Pickering, in which he cynically criticized the government for its scant interest in combatting the death squads. Then Ronald Reagan, in his eagerness to remove the obstacles to his aggressive plans, vetoed the bill on [rights] certification. This law forced him to certify every 6 months that the dictatorship had shown an improvement in the human rights situation, which was a condition set by Congress to continue providing military aid to the dictatorship. This action brought about a protest from Congress and even from U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

In view of this reaction by Congress of his own [word indistinct], Reagan came up with the (?idea) of the century, rather, the ridiculous idea of the century: He said that the crimes committed by the death squads are committed by subversives in order to present the government's continuing to receive military aid.

Were it not for the 50,000 dead Salvadorans, Reagan's stupidity could make one die laughing.

However, we at the FMLN care little if Pickering worries cynically about the activities of the death squads. We care little if Reagan supports Pickering or if he later vetoed the certification bill. This certification represented only a formality for Reagan, a need to lie every 6 months before the U.S. Congress. We care little if Reagan makes stupid remarks like the one he made recently that the crimes committed by the death squads may be the work of the FMLN. We know that the military assistance will continue by all means and that the imperialist aggression is being prepared. We care little about what Reagan says or does in regard to human rights. We know who the members of the death squads are, because we are fighting against the death squads. We know who Aquiles Baires is, and we know about his crimes. We know what we have to do.

Reagan Said Aiding 'Criminals'

PA021737 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Excerpt] The criminals who receive millions of dollars from Reagan and who are led by their fellow criminals D'Aubuisson, Lopez Nuila [National Police director] Aquiles Baires [one of the leaders of the Secret Anti-Communist Army] Monterrosa [commander of the Atlacatl Battalion], Blandon [Armed Forces chief of staff] and others have murdered five persons, including a woman, in the city of Soyapango in the past several hours. They have also kidnapped a teacher in Metapan, Santa Ana Department, and a university professor in San Salvador. In Suchitoto, the henchmen of D'Aubuisson and Lopez Nuila, or rather Aquiles Baires, killed Santiago Vitelio Alas, a humble fisherman, merely because he took a group of foreign newsmen across Suchitlan Lake in his canoe to witness the brutal massacre committed by the Atlacatl Battalion, headed at the time by the archcriminal Domingo Monterrosa. The massacre took place in Copapayo canton, Cabanas Department. These are the murderers to whom Reagan sends millions of dollars.

FMLN Reports Attack on Torola

PA031753 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Attention: Here is a report that has just arrived at Radio Venceremos from the town of Torola, Morazan Department. Today, 2 December, the genocidal Air Force of the puppet regime carried out an indiscriminate attack on Torola. We repeat: Once again, the biggest cowards of the dictatorship, the criminals of the Air Force, carried out an attack today, 2 December on the town of Torola. A U-2 airplane fired rockets indiscriminately on the houses of Torola. The report adds that there were no casualties. This is another cowardly action by the regime against the civilians of Torola. In recent days, on the order of the asssasin of [name indistinct] Colonel Adalberto Cruz, there was an artillery attack which killed Pablo Argueta, 60, and 9-month-old [name indistinct]. The cowardly criminals who attack civilians will have to account to the people. On the day of justice, they will have to pay for their genocidal crimes.

Havana Cites FMLN on Bombing

PA040443 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] The Salvadoran Air Force again bombed the defenseless community of Torola, in northern Morazan Department, though without any victims, according to Radio Venceremos, the voice of the FMLN.

The report said that a government plane indiscriminately dropped bombs on the town yesterday morning. This was the second time that the Air Force has bombed Torola after government troops attacked the town with artillery fire on 29 November, killing a child and an old man and wounding others.

ESA INSISTS ON PRISONER EXCHANGE WITH FMLN

PA022041 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 1 Dec 83 pp 2, 25

[Text] The Secret Anticommunist Army (ESA) has insisted on exchanging prisoners with the FMLN and has urged this organization to show an interest in the lives and freedom of Commanders "Jonathan," "Jose," and "Dico." In a communique sent to this newspaper, the ESA demands that just as Jorge Shafick Handal, Joaquin Villalobos, and other FMLN leaders concerned themselves over the liberation and exchange of their own relatives, they also concern themselves over their combatants who risk their lives in the mountains, fighting for what they feel is a worthy cause. They add that the FMLN wants to confuse the public about the exchange proposal, pushing aside its humanitarian aspect with regard to the release of Colonel Adolfo Castillo, Captain Medina Garay, Captain Calvo, and Lieutenant Guzman.

The ESA asks national and international humanitarian organizations to call for the release of those captured, as they have on previous occasions, since their relatives are entitled to enjoy their freedom. Freedom should not be denied anyone. The ESA maintains that, regardless of the consequences, their position on the exchange remains irreversible and they do not want to fall into the sterile diversionism into which the FMLN wants to lead them as part of yet another reality-distorting campaign.

The communique, signed by Aquiles Baires, Adolfo Torres, and Jorge Palomo, the ESA commanders, also notes that the National Liberation Party (PLN), of which the ESA is the armed branch, is a political-military organization fighting for the reestablishment of democracy in our country, with a nationalistic content devoid of any foreign interference. The ESA regards the clandestine armed struggle as the sole alternative for resolving the current Central American crisis. The communique adds that the organization is completely independent and devoid of any kind of connection with any political force or military institution.

ESA Communique

PA030107 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 2 Dec 83 p 2

[Text] The Secret Anticommunist Army, ESA, yesterday issued a communique revealing for the first time its political organization, known as the National Liberation Party (Partido de Liberacion Nacional), PLN. The communique also refers to a proposed prisoner exchange with the FMLN.

The communique states:

"ESA communique, revealing for the first time its political party.

"The National Liberation Party, PLN, and its armed branch, the Secret Anticommunist Army, ESA, inform the Salvadoran people and other peoples of the democratic world:

"Our party, the PLN, is a political-military organization struggling for the recovery of democracy in our country. It has a nationalist character, free of all foreign intervention.

"It views the clandestine armed struggle as the only solution to the crisis affecting Central America. Therefore, we reiterate that our party is an organization independent of any legal political force or military institution.

"After analyzing the position of the FMLN concerning the prisoner exchange proposed by our Secret Army, we make the following observations:

"A. That the FMLN wants to confuse public opinion regarding our intention, based on humanitarian reasons, to obtain the release of Colonel Adlofo Castillo, Captain Medina Garay, Captain Calvo, Lieutenant Guzman, and others, as well as guerrilla commanders Jonathan, Jose, and Dico, calling our intention political blackmail. By assuming this position, the FMLN reveals the true nature of its much publicized claims of respect for the lives of prisoners of war and their right to be exchanged.

"B. We demand that Commanders Jorge Shafick Handal, Joaquin Villalobos, and the other general commanders of the FMLN, just as they showed concern for the liberation and exchange of their relatives, now show the same interest in the lives and liberation of their commanders, fighters, and relatives, as these are the ones who actually risk their lives for an ideal they believe correct. With their evident scorn for their companeros, the commanders only confirm their intention to turn the country over to international communism at the cost of the their members' lives, deceived by the USSR, Cuba, and Nicaragua.

"C. We ask the national and international humanitarian organizations to voice their support for the release of the prisoners because their relatives have the right to expect their liberation. This right cannot be denied anyone.

"D. We reiterate our firm intention to carry out the prisoner exchange, and we maintain our firm position, regardless of the consequences. Refuting the position of the FMLN concerning the exchange, we warn them that we will not fall prey to the trap of a sterile debate into which the FMLN intends to lead us as part of its campaign of distorting facts.

"E. We exhort the Salvadoran people to join our National Liberation Party, PLN, or our armed branch, the Secret Anticommunist Army, as an alternative to the crisis affecting our country.

"Freedom to the captive officers. We fought yesterday, fight today, and will fight tomorrow and always.

(Signed) "Commander Aquiles Baires, secretary general of the PLN and commander in chief of the Secret Anticommunist Army; commander Adolfo Torres, head of the policial committee; Commander Jorge Palomo, head of the military committee."

HAVANA ON DEATH SQUADS, COFFEE HARVEST

PA031157 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Radio Venceremos, voice of the FMLN, has denounced new arrests and murders carried out by the death squads in the capital and other cities in the country. At the same time, it has announced a wage scale that would benefit the workers in the coffee harvest, a scale which their employers must comply with.

The station reported that two brothers, Salvador and Roberto Alvarado, were removed from the bus in which they were traveling and murdered. Their bodies were dumped on the highway that connects Capeltique and Moncagua, San Miguel Department.

On the same day, the station added, Salvadoran repressive agents kidnapped a woman and a driver; their bodies were found in the town of Chapeltique. The guerrilla station reported that in Usulutan, San Vicente, and San Salvador, rebel forces harassed Army positions, while in (Puente Santa Maria), 8 km from Usulutan, the regime's troops suffered at least five casualties in an attack launched by the rebels.

In another broadcast, Radio Venceremos reported that the FMLN has formulated a wage scale for the current coffee harvest, a measure that legitimizes the workers' rights. It also stressed other demands for this sector.

GUATEMALA

MEJIA VICTORES VIEWS HELICOPTER PARTS PURCHASE

PA022015 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1929 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 2 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- Guatemalan Head of State General Oscar Mejia Victores today expressed confidence that the United States will complete the $2-million sale of military helicopter spare parts to Guatelala. The Guatemalan president said: "Spare parts will not be long in coming to Guatemala." Recently the United States suspended its economic aid to this country because of human rights violations.

U.S. news media have reported that the State Department would be willing to reach an agreement with the Guatemalan Government on the sale of these parts. The U.S. offer was made at the beginning of this year, but Guatemalan authorities had argued that they had a "lack of exchange" for the purchase.

The Guatemalan Air Force, FAG, needs those parts to repair 3 of the 11 Bell 412-212 helicopters used for antiguerrilla warfare.

LABOR PARTY OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON U.S., C.A.

AU011015 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Nov 83 p 2

[Text] As in several other countries of the Central American area, an armed struggle is in progress in Guatemala. Parallel with the accomplishment of their efforts to unite, the patriotic forces are attaining increasingly greater military successes. Our staff member, Csaba Nagy, has discussed the internal political situation that has developed in the country and the Central American crisis area with Antonio Castro Mayen, Politburo member of our sister party, the Guatemalan Labor Party:

[Nagy] The progressive regime of Grenada fell victim to U.S. military intervention a month ago. In light of the events, how do you appraise the U.S. behavior?

[Mayen] The operation against Grenada is part of the Latin American policy outlined by Reagan's advisers in the so-called Santa Fe Document. This line includes the intervention against Grenada, as well as the intensified military support for the El Salvador regime and military preparations against Nicaragua. All facts show that the White House is prepared to employ any means to suppress the progressive movements of the area. I personally, regard the invasion of Grenada as a fundamentally political and not a military matter, because the success of the U.S. Army's intervention depended only on whether a political decision was made at the White House or not. For that very reason I regard it as most tragic that the U.S. Administration has made intervention of this kind a fundamental element of its foreign policy. The operation was a warning to Cuba, Nicaragua, and the revolutionary forces of El Salvador and Guatemala alike.

At the same time, it served the purpose of reassuring pro-American regimes that they can count on effective U.S. support. Although the attack was made on Grenada, Nicaragua has remained the main target of U.S. plans.

[Nagy] What is your opinion on relations between Washington and the Central American dictatorships?

[Mayen] We are witnessing a crisis for U.S. imperialism in Central America. One of the reasons for this is the fact that imperialist circles have allied themselves with those conservative forces whose vital interests lie in slowing down social progress. Thus, the inner crisis has a foreign political projection as well. At the time of the Carter administration, the U.S. leadership wanted to replace the old-style dictatorial regimes with extreme rightist middle class forces that could be presented more favorably to international public opinion. They wanted to create certain Somoza-type regimes without Somozas. Compared to that, the Reagan administration's policy constitutes a considerable regression toward the most conservative line. Reagan wants to preserve the alignment of forces that have developed as far as possible, and, objectively, intensifies inner differences all the more, enhances the political polarization that can lead only to revolutionary transformations in the end. By military force Reagan wants to press through what Carter intended to resolve by pseudo-reforms.

[Nagy] What are the main characteristics of Guatemala's domestic political position?

[Mayen] Guatemala has its third president in 2 years. Lucas Garcia, who came to power through fraudulent elections in 1982, was replaced by President Rios Montt, who was removed from the presidential chair by General Mejia Victores through a military coup in August of this year. Verifiably, the United States was behind the power struggle. U.S. dissatisfaction aroused by Gen Montt's foreign policy was precisely the reason for the latest personnel change, for, due to certain domestic and economic policy considerations, he failed to adapt to the White House line in accordance with U.S. expectations. For instance, he was in the way of a revival of the Central American Defense Association, in which -- for the purpose of destroying the patriotic forces of El Salvador -- a significant role is intended for Guatemala. The new leadership has once more elevated political terrorism to the level of state policy; the death squads regularly commit murders. At the same time, the new foreign policy has not improved the country's catastrophic economic conditions.

[Nagy] In the prevailing situation, what are the objectives of Guatemalan progressive forces, including the Guatemalan Labor Party?

[Mayen] Strengthening the unity of the revolutionary forces is our primary objective. The Guatemalan revolutionary forces are diversified both quantitatively and qualitatively at the moment. Our struggle has been made more difficult by the fact that, following the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution, the false illusion of the possibility for a rapid victory became predominant without a foundation among the revolutionary groups. And, when we had to acknowledge the realities dictated by internal and external conditions, many of them became disheartened, lost their faith, and harmed the unity of the movement. However, the situation is gradually improving. The development of the unification process -- within the framework of the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity, among others -- was conducive to an achievement of successes by the forces belonging to the organization and has created the foundations of an even broader movement. Their activity has accelerated the aggravation of the political crisis and has drawn increasingly broader circles of peasant and semi-proletarian masses mainly of Indian descent into the liberation struggle. The activity of the Guatemalan Labor Party is aimed at strengthening endeavors to unite. Of course, it would be naive to disregard the aggressive U.S. plans that also threaten our movement. However, not a loss of courage, but an intensification of the struggle is the only correct answer to the awareness of being threatened.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS EPS KILLING OF CITIZEN

PA021604 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Communique issued by the Honduran Foreign Secretariat; no date or place given]

[Text] The Honduran Government, through its Foreign Secretariat, today presented a formal protest to the Nicaraguan Government in connection with the killing of a Honduran citizen and repeated incursions into our national territory by the Sandinist People's Army [EPS].

According to reports of our authorities, on 23 November EPS elements entered the community of (Pepa Redonda) Cifuentes jurisdiction, El Paraiso Department, firing indiscriminately at the townspeople. Fortunately, there were no casualties. On 25 November, 50 members of the same (?armed forces) entered the village of Las Mesas, San Marcos de Colon jurisdiction, and kidnapped Honduran citizens Andres Baez and Concepcion Padilla [words indistinct]. It has been learned that (?Mr Padilla was cruelly killed when the group arrived at the border. Nothing is known yet about the other hostage's fate.

The protest note sent by Acting Foreign Secretary Arnulfo Pineda Lopez to the Nicaraguan foreign minister states that these criminal actions demonstrate that the Nicaraguan Government's repression extends beyond its territorial limits and exacerbates the already difficult situation existing between the two nations.

HAVANA NOTES GOVERNMENT DELEGATION VISITING U.S.

PA041338 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] A Honduran delegation headed by Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica, has met in Washington with U.S. Vice President George Bush, Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam, and other Pentagon and Treasury Department officials. Greater military and economic aid and the permament tactical presence of the United States in Honduras appeared to be the main topics of discussion between the Honduran delegation and its U.S. hosts.

The chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, General Gustavo Alvarez, who could not head the delegation for health reasons, has voiced confidence in Tegucigalpa that the Reagan administration will understand Honduras' urgent and desperate situation and extend its hand to the Roberto Suazo Cordova regime. John Leman, U.S. Secretary of the Navy, now visiting Tegucigalpa, said that Washington is interested in improving all military bases in Honduras, making them fully usable for joint operations.

NICARAGUA

STATE COUNCIL PRESIDENT NUNEZ ADDRESSES SESSION

PA051646 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2341 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Speech by Nicaraguan State Council President Commander Carlos Nunez Tellez at the session adjourning the fourth legislative period of the State Council in Managua -- live]

[Excerpts] The Nicaraguan people know that if they want peace they must not only prepare for war, but also prepare the conditions to achieve peace.

To achieve peace it is necessary to work domestically to unite our people, and to make the achievements of our revolution increasingly just, solid, democratic, and popular. This is the task of all responsible Nicaraguans. Our State Council has had a major participation in this effort. The State Council's efforts are, basically, of a political nature. It has a two-fold objective: First, to provide an orderly framework by establishing appropriate legal regulations that guarantee the satisfaction of our people's aspirations as well as the work carried out by the revolution in the past 4 and 1/2 years, and the future changes that must be made to our social, economic, and political structures to give continuity to the transformation of our society, and second to apply efforts and mechanisms so that achievements -- once they are established in a solid legal and political framework -- are made known and accepted not only by those directly involved with them but by our entire people as a result of a process of true and profound democratization, a process that will give our revolution a basis that will reach the deepest popular roots.

In its effort to democratically institutionalize the Nicaraguan revolutionary process, the State Council had to start from almost nothing since our history provides only undemocratic examples that must be avoided.

In 1981, the State Council approved a Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction proposal for elections in 1985. A special commission has been working since 1982 on a political parties law. This was the historical and legal framework for the opening, on 4 March 1983, of the fourth State Council session. On that occasion we referred to the complex and important task that the State Council had to face. The State Council has centered its legislative efforts on the democratic institutionalization of defense and production.

On Thursday, 1 December, the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction implemented the grace law to grant amnesty to all the Nicaraguan Miskitos who, either confused or fooled in one way or another, rose in arms against the revolution. [applause]

Faced with this show of generosity -- possible only in a truly revolutionary process, a generosity full of humanitarian sentiments, a generosity decided on with the participation of all the members of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction who are with us today for this solemn session -- an obscure State Department spokesman has said that the U.S. Government does not believe there was any good will in granting amnesty to the Miskitos and in the decisions adopted by the Revolutionary Government.

What kind of country are we facing? Is it a power truly concerned with finding political solutions to problems of the region, or are we facing a small group of officials who, claiming to speak on behalf of democracy, claim the right to conquer other peoples simply because they don't accept the shameful solutions that the empire to the north offers.

For the purpose of carrying forward the process that will end with the 1985 elections, mixed commissions have been formed with representatives of the State Council and political parties in order to learn about the experience of the international community in relation to political and electoral systems, with particular emphasis on the historical background of each system.

A commission headed by Deputy Commander Rafael Solis, secretary of the State Council, visited Mexico, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru to gather experience and documents on electoral matters, and also to obtain understanding from government representatives and members of political parties in each of these countries regarding the attacks our country is experiencing.

The commission also confirmed that the various sectors recognize the revolution's political maturity, considering that the institutionalization process is being carried forward despite the serious difficulties it now faces.

An additional accomplishment of the commission was that it broke the misinformation seige imposed by the transnational news agencies by discussing the pluralistic ideas of political parties.

Another commission, headed by Alvaro Ramirez Gonzalez, vice president of the Supreme Court of Justice, traveled to Spain, Finland, Sweden, France, and the FRG.

A third commission, headed by the president of the State Council, which was to travel to Canada and the United States in June, could not do so due to the State Department's delay in granting the necessary visas.

Another commission was formed thereafter, headed by Roberto Arguello Hurtado, president of the Supreme Court of Justice and of the Advisory Committee of the State Council's Electoral Commission. This commission's trip was hindered up to the last minute, since the necessary visas were not authorized until the eve of the commission's departure. Notwithstanding this, the commission managed to travel to the United States in October. The commission also tried to counteract the voluminous incorrect information spread through the U.S. media, thus rectifying the erroneous image created by such misinformation.

Inspired by our desire for peace as a vital task for the defense of the revolution, it was decided that the State Council will have a broader participation in analysis and peace efforts in the international field. We participated as observers in the Sixth Interparliamentary Conference of the European and Latin American Parliaments, which took place in Belgium 14-1-6 June and in Ecuador 16-18 November. We were also part of the Nicaraguan Government's delegation to the 38th UN General Assembly, to support our country's position that the Central American topic should be discussed at this forum, in its role as the world's peacekeeping organization, and thus contribute to strengthening the Contadora Group peace efforts.

Our delegation had bilateral meetings with various delegations to the UN General Assembly, and told them about the revolution's advancements and achievements, as well as about the difficulties and threats of an invasion in Central America and the importance of discussing and analyzing the Nicaraguan proposal at the United Nations.

The Latin American Parliament's Political Commission met in Quito, Ecuador, 16-18 November, joining 13 Latin American countries. Nicaragua participated as an observer, attending the debates on the different topics of the agenda, concentrating our attention on the subcommission concerned with intervention in Central America and the Caribbean.

We have strengthened our negotiating efforts with the following actions: We have supported the six points of the Peace Proposal for Central America, we have expressed our support for the draft treaties and agreements that will constitute the legal documents to achieve peace in Central America, and we have expressed our solidarity and our anti-interventionist position. We have stressed the fact that in all of our history it was not until the triumph of the Sandinist Revolution that true democratic institutions were established in Nicaragua. [applause]

ORTEGA ADDRESSES STATE COUNCIL, READS DECREES

PA051507 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0111 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Speech by Nicaraguan Junta Coordinator Daniel Ortega Saavedra at the session adjourning the fourth legislative period of the Nicaraguan State Council in Managua -- live]

[Excerpts] We have heard the report presented by Commander Carlos Nunez, president of the State Council.

His report summed up the taks carried out during the fourth legislative period of the Nicaraguan State Council. In this manner, after 4 years and 5 months of revolution, the juridical and institutional groundwork has been laid to guarantee the changes needed in the economic, political, and social areas. This work has been carried out with the full participation of the various social, economic, political, and religious sectors of the nation represented in the State Council, within a process of true democratization framed by the principles of political pluralism, mixed economy, and nonalignment of the Sandinist people's revolution. In this manner, we are gradually fulfilling the FSLN's program, which the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction implemented in the wake of the revolutionary victory.

Democracy is present for the first time in the history of Nicaragua in an integral and coherent manner in the educational, literacy, and health programs; in the labor laws; in the protection of the workers; in the agrarian reform; in the formation of peasant cooperatives; in the organization of workers; in the workers' media access; in the election of workers' representatives; in the new way of imparting justice; in the humanitarian treatment of prisoners; and in the defense of national integrity and the homeland's sovereignty.

On 23 August 1980, when the national literacy campaign concluded, the Sandinist Front's National Directorate issued an FSLN pronouncement on the elections.

A year after the revolution, we said: We can responsibly assert that the country's backwardness and economic, social, and moral destruction is of such magnitude and scope that one cannot expect that the country will be reconstructed before 1985. Therefore, our working people, our laborers and peasants, our young people and women, and the patriotic professionals and businessmen devoted to the national reconstruction, must prepare in 1985 to select the government program and the country's best men who, charged with the administration, must continue to promote the revolutionary tasks.

For its part, and in order to consolidate the victory of the people of Sandino, in January 1984 the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction must begin the electoral process by which the Nicaraguan people will determine which government will continue constructing the new Nicaragua that Sandino, Rogoberto, and Carlos Fonseca dreamed of.

In closing this fourth period of co-legislative sessions of the Nicaraguan State Council, and in fulfilling the pronouncement presented to our people on 23 August 1980 -- which the Junta of the Government executed in Decree No 503 [words indistinct] of 10 September 1980, today, this 4th day of December 1983 -- year of struggle for peace and sovereignty -- the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction announces the following decrees:

The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction

Whereas:

In accordance with Decree No 503 issued on 10 September 1980, the electoral process through which Nicaraguans will choose the government that will continue rebuilding the new Nicaragua will begin.

Despite the difficult situation confronting the nation as a result of imperialist aggression, the FSLN and the Nicaraguan Government wish the necessary steps to be taken toward the electoral process; Therefore, in exercise of its powers, it decrees:

Article 1: The electoral process will begin on 31 January 1984, as specified in Decree 503 issued on 10 September 1980.

Article 2: To conclude the debate and approval of the electoral law and other laws and regulations that comprise the legal framework of the electoral process, the State Council, via this decree, is summoned to extraordinary sessions as of 4 January 1984. The State Council will meet uninterruptedly until its normal legislative period begins.

Article 3: The proselytizing activities associated with elections will be authorized by the competent electoral organization contemplated within the electoral law.

Article 4: The date for the elections will be decided by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, and will be announced 21 February 1984.

Article 5: This decree will become effective at the time of its publication in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

Managua, 4 December 1983, year of the struggle for peace and sovereignty.

Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction

The first decree is complemented by a second decree:

The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction

Whereas:

1. The revolutionary government wishes to guarantee the normal development of the electoral process, which will culminate in elections in 1985, and which begins on 31 January 1984, in accordance with the provisions of Decree No 503 of 10 September 1980;

2. The current U.S. Administration is promoting a cunning campaign of armed actions, mainly through the genocidal Somozist Guard, against the Sandinist people's revolution and its desire to guarantee internal democracy and pluralism.

3. Despite these actions, the revolutionary government wants to create the necessary conditions to permit the participation of the greatest possible number of Nicaraguans in the electoral process; Therefore, in the exercise of its powers, it decrees:

Article 1: The nationals who left the country any time after 19 July 1979, including those who involved themselves in illegal activities against public order, even armed activities, will have all the guarantees that this decree confers on them to return to the country and to join in the civic life and the electoral process, with full right to elect and be elected.

Article 2: The Nicaraguan consulates in the United States, Honduras, and Costa Rica will issue the respective safe-conducts to the nationals who wish to accept the benefits of this decree.

Article 3: The nationals who involved themselves in the activities of the counter-revolutionary bands organized from abroad, once they lay down their weapons, in addition to obtaining the respective safe-conducts, will have the option of joining the agrarian reform land distribution progrms. In the case of agricultural landowners who abandoned their lands, lands which have been seized, these will be returned or duly compensated for. In the cases included in this article, the safe-conducts can also be granted by delegates of the Interior Ministry in the respective zones.

Article 4: The following are excluded from the benefits and guarantees granted to the persons to whom Articles 1 and 3 of this decree refer:

A. The officers of the defunct National Guard and members of the Somozist security involved in repressive acts and who have not been arraigned before the courts of justice.

B. Those who have been condemned in penal processes for acts against public order and security and who have not received a resolution of pardon approved by the State Council.

C. The counterrevolutionary chiefs or leaders who have requested the intervention of a foreign power in Nicaragua, and the granting of funds by that same foreign power to finance counterrevolutionary actions in Nicaragua, or who have accepted those funds.

D. The counterrevolutionary chiefs and leaders who have directed or planned terrorist acts to harm the Nicaraguan population or the country's economic resources.

Article 5: The people who wish to accept the benfits and guarantees of this decree will have an initial period that begins at the time of publication of the decree and ends on 21 February 1984.

Article 6: The provisions of this decree do not affect those contained in the Agrarian Reform Law or those of Decrees No 782 and 1352.

Article 7: This decree will become effective upon its publication in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

Issued in Managua on 4 December 1983, year of struggle for peace and sovereignty.

Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction

These measures, like the ones adopted a few days ago when an amnesty for Nicaraguans of Miskito origin was decreed, and the appeals for dialogue and national unity, are in line with the Nicaraguan people's principles and the commitments they have made to themselves for the construction of this new society. These steps have been taken despite the U.S. Government's insistence on maintaining a policy marked by the destabilization and destruction of the Nicaraguan people. At present it is threatening to launch a military intervention of Nicaragua and El Salvador due to the failure of the aggressive actions and policies launched against our people.

Never before has the people's unity been stronger, more vigorous, and more indestructible. The strength of the revolution allows us to give a chance to those who may want to reincorporate themselves into the new life that the people have created. In this manner we are giving an alternative to those who, out of terror, repression, and deception, have become the victims of the aggressive U.S. policy and have become unknowing instruments of that foreign power and of the traitors. Today they have the chance to repent before the people and turn in their weapons in order to reintegrate themselves into the new Nicaragua.

We have said that we have taken all these measures despite the U.S. policy of aggression and the despite its real threats of military intervention. Nicaragua has made great efforts on behalf of peace in both the diplomatic and political arenas. However, the U.S. Administration continues making attempts against the peace efforts promoted by the Contadora Group, while continuing with a policy marked by force, threats, terrorism, and military presence in the area.

We have maintained that, in face of the regional problems, neither U.S. interventionism in Central America nor the domestic Salvadoran situation marked by armed conflict can be ignored. Nicaragua feels that unless the U.S. Government abandons its policy of intervention and force in Central America, and so long as the Salvadoran armed conflict continues, effective and lasting regional peace cannot be achieved. The U.S. Government must therefore make the commitment not to resort to either the threat or use of force, and must stop intervening in Central American affairs. Suitable conditions must also be promoted to obtain a negotiated political solution in El Salvador.

We have made several proposals within the Contadora framework. These proposals include a commitment to respect basic principles of international law, security issues for the Central American states, and military, political, and socioeconomic aspects. We have been clear in proposing the immediate banning of foreign military bases and schools or any other form of foreign military presence, including military maneuvers; the immediate suspension of the acquisition of weapons of any type or origin for the Central American countries; the immediate withdrawal of all foreign military advisers; the limitation of the weapons and regular troops of the Central American armies; and the establishment of supervision and control mechanisms to verify the fulfillment of these commitments. We have said that Nicaragua cannot take these measures unilaterally and that similar measures must be adopted simultaneously in all the Central American states.

Concerning the internal political systems that must prevail in each of the Central American states, the peoples, sole repositories of the national sovereignty, must pronounce themselves on this subject. It is a universally accepted principle that the peoples have the inalienable right to choose their own laws, as part of their right to freely choose their own political and social system.

With regard to economic matters, Nicaragua maintains its willingness to develop Central American integration, international trade, foreign cooperation, security of food and medical supplies, Latin American integration, and the organization of a special Central American group to set in motion the Central American common market and to coordinate the actions needed to carry out what is set forth in that draft agreement.

In this manner, Nicaragua is making a new effort that tests the U.S. desire for peace. Amid this effort to check the U.S. warmongering policy in order to avoid pain and suffering for the Nicaraguan and other Central American peoples, we acknowledge the extraordinary efforts made by the Contadora Group countries and other Latin American peoples and governments -- like that of Peru which, with its President Fernando Belaunde Terry, during our visit yesterday reaffirmed its anti-interventionist position on behalf of a political solution for the regional problems.

Our acknowledgement goes also to the U.S. people, representatives, senators, newspaper and magazine editors, journalists, religious people, intellectuals, and other U.S. sectors. They have repudiated the aggressive policy against Nicaragua, they have protested the refusal to grant visas to Commanders Tomas Borge and Carlos Nunez, and they have demanded a dialogue between the U.S. and Nicaraguan Governments, which will make it possible to overcome the current crisis and establish just and respectful relations.

Our acknowledgement also goes to the heroic people of Sandino, to the workers and the peasants, and to the relatives of the dead, the kidnapped, and the maimed, who today are defending the democratic gains of the new Nicaragua with their productive work and their rifles. Democracy exists for the first time in Nicaragua, and it is the authentic and legitimate defender of peace.

We have defended, are defending, and will continue to defend this democracy with our lives. Free fatherland [people shout: or "death"]! [applause]

ORTEGA COMMENTS ON STONE, CONTRA LEADERS MEETING

PA021729 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1306 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Managua, 2 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- The Sandinist government was unaware last night of any proposals that leaders of anti-Sandinist groups yesterday made during 3 hours of meetings with Richard Stone, U.S. special ambassador to Central America, in Panama. This was stated by Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, in remarks to ACAN-EFE. He described the Panama meeting between Stone and "counterrevolutionary" leaders as "one more meeting between the U.S. diplomat and the instruments of U.S. policy."

When the Managua leader was told that the anti-Sandinist leaders had proposed a dialogue with Nicaraguan leaders in their meeting with Stone, Commander Ortega replied: "We discuss a dialogue, but with forces participating in the civic struggle in Nicaragua."

Ortega was approached by newsmen at the end of a public ceremony held at the Nonaligned Square in Managua where the Sandinist junta had announced an amnesty for Nicaraguan Miskitos who have been involved in "counterrevolutionary" actions from 1 December 1981 to date.

Asked if Ambassador Stone had requested a visa to visit Managua soon, Ortega said that Stone can come to Nicaragua because U.S. citizens have no problems entering that Central American country.

Opposition Leaders on Meeting

PA021342 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Interview with Adriana Guillen, representative of the Miskito, Sumu, Rama Sandinist Unity, MISURASATA; Fernando "Negro" Chamorro, representative of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN; and Eduardo Chamorro, member of an unidentified anti-Sandinist guerrilla group, on 1 December 1983 in Panama City; questioners not identified -- recorded]

[Text] [Guillen] We did not ask Mr Stone for anything. We only spoke with him in his capacity as a roving ambassador who has had contacts with the Contadora Group, with the FSLN, and with the Salvadoran rebels.

[Unidentified reporter] What is your opinion of the Contadora Group?

[Guillen] It is a valid organization whose efforts thus far have been valuable. Its 21-point Document of Objectives, if implemented, could be very effective in achieving democracy and peace for Central America.

[Reporter] Did Mr Stone make any proposals?

[Guillen] There were no proposals from the U.S. Government. This was a meeting of parties involved and interested in obtaining stability for Central America and democracy for Nicaragua. Stability in Central America depends on peace in Nicaragua.

[Reporter] Will the parties involved unite to reach a consensus?

[Guillen] They must. We are working with that in mind. The Nicaraguan people hope that this will happen. We are going to see that it does happen, for it we do not, we will not make progress.

[Reporter] The Sandinist government has always complained that the United States does not want to hold a dialogue with Nicaragua. With this in mind, do you think the United States would make a valid mediator in a dialogue between the Nicaraguan opposition and the Sandinist government?

[Guillen] The issue of which mediator is valid and which is not is questionable and complex. For instance, I do not think Fidel Castro is a valid intermediary, because he has promoted violence in Central America. It is he who has supported the dictatorship in Nicaragua. Nor, however, can I say that the United States is a valid intermediary. But at this moment, we welcome all democratic forces willing to restore peace in Nicaragua. The Contadora Group can be a valid intermediary. We hope that its efforts will be accepted by the OAS, which, by all means, is the right forum to handle the American Continent's affairs.

[Reporter] The Contadora Group technical committee will hold a meeting. Do you plan to meet with the group?

[Guillen] We have learned that the meeting has been altered because the FSLN will not send a delegation. The FSLN delegation was supposed to have been in Panama City this afternoon; we learned last night, however, that the FSLN is not going to send a delegation. This only proves that the FSLN has no serious interest in holding a dialogue for peace, nor in acting in harmony with the other Central American countries.

[Reporter] Could you tell us about your meeting with Stone?

[Fernando Chamorro] We have not set any preconditions for dialogue. What we said is that we support Mr Stone's efforts to hold a dialogue that can lead to a peaceful solution to our country's problems. This should not in any way be interpreted as a sign of weakness on our part. On the contrary, we are prepared to continue exerting military pressure.

[Reporter] Are you willing to give up the armed struggle?

[Fernando Chamorro] By no means. However, this is not a precondition for a dialogue. What we are saying is that we are willing to hold a dialogue with the FSLN on behalf of the Nicaraguan people and not for the FSLN. We are trying to find a peaceful and political solution for our people.

[Reporter] When do you think you could meet with the Sandinist government?

[Eduardo Chamorro] That depends on the Sandinists. We know what we want.

[Reporter] Are you planning to hold another meeting with Mr Stone?

[Eduardo Chamorro] We will meet with Mr Stone as often as necessary.

[Reporter] Would you like to hold another meeting?

[Eduardo Chamorro] I feel that it is up to the Sandinists to make the next move. It is up to them to decide if they want to seek freedom and democracy in a civilized manner, or if they want to seek war, which can be painful and costly for all.

[Reporter] Who will decide the situation -- the Sandinists or you?

[Eduardo Chamorro] We have our position. They must decide what is best for the Nicaraguan people. If they have the solution to restore democracy and freedom, let us share it.

[Reporter] Would you be willing to govern Nicaragua with the Sandinists?

[Eduardo Chamorro] You are asking if freedom can coexist with dictatorship? I will let you answer that question.

Anti-Sandinist Leaders' Plans

PA022034 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1912 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] San Jose, 2 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- Spokesmen for anti-Sandinist groups who returned here from Panama after meeting yesterday with Richard Stone, the White House's special ambassador to Central America, have said that they have agreed to "a waiting period" but "not a cease-fire in Nicaragua."

According to Oscar Leonardo Montalvan, spokesman for the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN, there will not be a large deployment of forces in northern Nicaragua; efforts will be made to achieve unity (but not a unification); and Stone, the Contadora Group, and the Managua government will be given time to promote "something other than violence."

Referring to the initial Sandinist rejection of the proposal of the rebel groups, Montalvan said he is not surprised because "they are used to negotiating when something does not belong to them, but not when it does." "They have always been aggressive. They make threats and hit everybody, but we still believe in miracles," he added.

Alfonso Calleja, who accompanied the FDN secretary general to the meeting with Stone, blamed the government of "the nine commanders" for the war being waged in their country. Calleja said: "We are sorry that blood is being spilled because of the Sandinist regime's failure to fulfill its promise to the Nicaraguans and the international community, and that so many people are dying defending interests other than those of Nicaragua."

Calleja said that the current FDN position is the same one announced last January when the FDN presented a proposal for dialogue to the FSLN Directorate. This was prior to the military escalation in the country's northern and central regions. Calleja explained: "We are still in favor of a direct dialogue, without prior conditions, to reach the ideal of peace and liberty within the framework of democracy."

Calleja, a member of the FDN leadership, has said that his organization is interested in peace. He noted: "We would have preferred the peaceful road, but they have forced us to fight for the liberty and security of Nicaragua and Central America."

Meanwhile, Sergio Prado, spokesman for the Third Path Movement, told ACAN-EFE that his group, following the meeting with Stone, is prepared to talk "openly" with members of the Sandinist government to search for peace in Nicaragua.

Adriana Guillen, a delegate of the Miskito Indians struggling in Nicaragua's northern and Atlantic coast areas, has said that the talks between the Nicaraguan opposition groups and Ambassador Stone "were for peace," but there was no mention of suspending the struggle against the Sandinist regime. The Indian leader told ACAN-EFE: "We have the political will to talk, but for the purpose of attaining liberty and democracy. We do not want a tenth commander in Managua. We do not want to share power with the communists."

Havana on Stone Meeting

PA021924 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Richard Stone, the U.S. presidential envoy for Central America, has admitted in Panama City that he met in that capital with Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary leaders Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, Fernando Chamorro, Sebastian Gonzalez, and a woman whose last name is Guillen. Stone added that shortly before traveling to Panama he had met in Miami with anti-Sandinist leaders Alfonso Robelo, Jose Davila, and Brooklyn Rivera. These contacts between the U.S. Government representative and the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary groups take place 1 week after the U.S. Senate approved a $24-million budget to finance those elements, which operate out of Honduras and Costa Rica.

MISURASATA LEADER FAGOTH HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

PA041440 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Press conference by Steadman Fagoth, MISURASATA, Miskito, Sumu, Rama, Sandinist Unity, Indian movement leader, in Tegucigalpa; questioners unidentified -- live]

[Excerpts] [Fagoth] Good afternoon. First of all, let me thank you for coming here to learn about events in Nicaragua. I can sincerely say, companeros, that I am not surprised by the farce conducted by the Sandinists regarding the alleged amnesty offered to free the Miskitos being held in various jails in Nicaragua. I am not surprised, because we and the world are perfectly aware that it is a well-planned maneuver within the sphere of possible negotiations to solve the critical problems the Sandinists are currently facing.

Before getting into the substance of this press conference, I would like to clarify certain aspects of this amnesty. There is no real amnesty, because our prisoners do not number 210. Neither is it a partial amnesty for the Atlantic coast area. All we have to do is ask Tomas Borge, Daniel Ortega, and the rest of them: What about the other prisoners? In the Puerto Cabezas convent, where the Carmelite sisters used to live, there are currently more than 400 prisoners, among them my wife's entire family.

It is a well-planned maneuver so that newsmen and governments who have not yet taken sides, like Venezuela, Colombia, and Mexico, will believe that the regime is interested in a peaceful solution in Nicaragua, and that they are adopting these steps in order to lead to eventual negotiations.

There are many things that must be addressed before thinking of amnesty. I am merely saying this as a clarification; that is not my concern. My greater concern is eventual negotiations. I believe they are trying to set up an apparatus that will force us to negotiate with them.

I believe that active combatant organizations are the ones to discuss solutions and the democratization of our country. This does not mean that we MISURAS [Miskitos, Sumus, and Ramas] are accepting a negotiated alternative; not at all. We want to grab the bull by the horns and uproot this evil. Our position is clear: We will not go along with any fifth columnists. Among the so-called active opposition, there are currently organizations proposing a negotiated solution to the Sandinists. They are making proposals to the Sandinists, and they are seeking U.S. sponsorship for carrying out this plan to negotiate with the Sandinists. This is a great betrayal that they are trying to carry out.

That is my great fear, because there are liberal and democratic sectors in the U.S. Congress -- within the Republican Party and in view of President Ronald Reagan's possible candidacy -- who will probably back this plan. There are probably sectors of the Republican Party in the United States who, until now, have not favored any talks with the Sandinists nor any negotiated alternatives such as those proposed by some "anti-Sandinist" sectors, who will now probably -- in view of Ronald Reagan's candidacy -- want to support this plan. They are acting in a way that might force us -- the combatant organizations who are not willing to take one step back, who are not willing to accept any negotiations -- to back them because of pressures from U.S. liberal and democratic sectors. That is my great concern; that fifth columnists will go along with the plan. Our position is firm and specific: no negotiations with the Sandinists. That is why we called this press conference.

[Unidentified reporter] There is talk in Costa Rica that Commander Cero and others will be charged with murder and arms trafficking.

[Fagoth] I believe this is a Sandinist maneuver orchestrated to create a climate of tension to distract international public opinion.

[Reporter] There was a meeting in Costa Rica between the MISRUAS, ARDE [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance], and the FDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Force]. What conclusions were reached?

[Fagoth] Well, we have to be clear about this. We, the companeros from the FDN, and those from the Nicaraguan Democratic Union, are all agreed on the need for a joint coordination center to act politically and militarily to launch an offensive to, if not eradicate Sandinism in this stage, at least deal a final blow to the enemy. The three movements have agreed on this. However, there are a few points that we must clarify and we are engaged in this finishing process now.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] with members of the Soviet Embassy in Costa Rica, and that he also met with Cuban officials asking for help, and that Commander Cero said he would welcome aid from any source other than the United States. However, I understand that it was also planned to ask the United States for aid. What do you think of this?

[Fagoth] Pastora will say anything. Every day he says something different. He will say one thing today and something different tomorrow. However, we must bear in mind that Eden Pastora's position has always been oriented toward negotiated solutions. They say that a peaceful solution is a political solution. We are completely opposed to any talks or peaceful solution with the communists in Nicaragua. We have had bitter experiences. We have negotiated three times. I have met with Tomas Borge, Sergio Ramirez, Daniel Ortega, William Ramirez, and Moises Hassan, just to mention a few. Three times we have agreed on many points. I have signed agreements with them, and they have turned around and gone back on their word. You cannot deal with these gentlemen. Eden Pastora has always held that there is the alternative of a peaceful or negotiated solution.

[Reporter] Do you think Eden Pastora is being taken for a ride?

[Fagoth] Worse than that. I want to label him in this press conference. I am calling him an outright fifth columnist.

[Reporter] If that is the case, why do you seek an alliance between the FDN, the MISURA command, and ARDE?

[Fagoth] Because some anti-Sandinist sectors still believe that there are people who are willing to fight for a just cause within the ARDE ranks.

[Reporter] What other topics were discussed at the meeting at Costa Rica? We understand that Andriana Guillen was there representing the MISURA command.

[Fagoth] There were different opinions regarding a solution for Nicaragua. I repeat, ARDE presented a negotiated solution. Our position was clear, we refuse to negotiate. I understand that the companeros from the FDN accepted a momentary halt. I do not know if this was for strictly propagandistic purposes, or if this was already been included within the Marshall or master plan drafted by the FDN. I could not say.

[Reporter] It has also been said that there are great differences among the leaders. There is talk of a possible alliance between the FDN and the MISUKASATA, yet you say that you do want any alliance with...

[Fagoth interrupts] I have not said that. That is not what I said.

[Reporter] When you go against the forces commanded by ARDE, there is the possibility of a controversy among yourselves.

[Fagoth] When you say among yourselves, you must clarify who yourselves is.

[Reporter] The commanders who are leading the revolution.

[Fagoth] I would like to clarify that. First of all, regarding what I said about an eventual cease-fire upheld by the FDN: I believe that is mostly propaganda, because the FDN companeros are [words indistinct]. That is just plain propaganda. I don't know who said that. I do not believe that the FDN representative said that. As to the presentation of each of the parties involved, of course there are some differences. This does not mean, however, that the FDN and we, the MISURAS in the north, have any differences regarding how to view Nicaragua's pacification or democratization, by no means. I believe we all have the same viewpoints in this matter.

MISURASATA LEADERS SEEK ARMS FOR INDIANS

PA041641 San Jose LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 25 Nov 83 p 12

[Excerpt] Dr Hugo Spadafora and MISURASATA [Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Sandinist Unity] leader Brooklyn Rivera yesterday said that Nicaragua's communist regime can be defeated by the Indian fighters alone.

The two leaders visited LA PRENSA LIBRE's managing offices to seek assistance in making the international public realize that only after military support is given to the Indians on Nicaragua's Atlantic coast will it be possible to defeat totalitarianism.

"The Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Indians were the first to take up arms against the current Nicaraguan rulers, and everybody remembers the siege of Bluefields, when the Cuban 'teachers' had to be withdrawn," Spadafora said. He added that there has been fighting in the mountain areas since 1980, but that this war is unknown to the international public because no newsmen, television cameras, or the like cover it. In Spadafora's opinion, no headway will be made on the northern and southern fronts against the Sandinists as long as the Indians who want to fight in the mountains are not armed, "because the Sandinists will repel anyone who attacks in the civilized areas, but in 3 years have been unable to end the Indian insurrection."

Rivera explained that the forces that are currently fighting on the Atlantic coast consist of some 1,000 armed men divided into three groups which operate from the Maiz River to the northern part of the coast, and that the main front is in the Rama River area.

Rivera said: "Unfortunately, there is a great lack of trust in the Indians. People are afraid to arm them. There is much suspicion, and the 500 years of neglect have not been overcome because they think if we become strong we will be able to get the things that have been denied us for centuries."

However, the Indian leader said that the Miskitos want to recover their lost freedom, to end the dreadful repression, and to struggle for the social and economic betterment of a people who have their own identity and cannot be split by political forces.

Rivera said that in the beginning of the Sandinist regime an attempt was made to divide the Miskitos by creating Indian settlements in places outside their region. It was at the time of these movements that a helicopter crashed with over 80 people aboard and the news spread throughout the world.

"The Sandinist troops withdrew in the face of the rebellion of the Indians, who began fighting them with spears, arrows, and knives. They have not tried to dominate the Atlantic coast since then, but there has been tremendous repression, bombings and terror."

When asked about the differences between Somoza and the present regime, Rivera noted that Somoza simply neglected the Indians, remembering them only when there were rigged elections. "At those times he would arrive with money and cigarettes to get the votes of people who had no clear idea of what politics are." He said that the Indians have now gone from total neglect to a most complete violence and that their logical reaction has been to defend first their land and second their freedom and traditions.

Of the Indians who make up the three branches of MISURASATA, some 200,000 are in Nicaragua and the rest are spread along Honduras' northern coast.

"The Honduran Government is afraid we will be a bad example for its own Indians and for this reason the northern front is managed by men from Somoza's National Guard with the support and full knowledge of the Honduran Army, which has persecuted us cruelly. I could even assure you that the casualties inflicted on us through murder there are greater than those we have suffered fighting the Sandinists, Rivera added.

M-3 PROPOSES UNCONDITIONAL TALKS WITH JUNTA

PA021521 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1935 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] San Jose, 1 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- Sergio Prado, political secretary of the anti-Sandinist Third Path Movement (M-3), today told ACAN-EFE that his group is willing to begin a dialogue "without conditions" with the Nicaraguan Government Junta.

Prado said that the movement is willing to talk with members of the Sandinist government "before the people," on television, "to seek peace for Nicaragua.

According to Prado, the dialogue proposed by M-3 would have to be "without any previous conditions, but with an agenda that seeks mechanisms to guarantee a democracy with full individual and collective guarantees for all Nicaraguans."

VOICE OF SANDINO ON GOVERNMENT RADAR SYSTEM

PA021707 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Excerpts] We have learned from our internal resistance network in Managua that the nine (?eyes) of terror have started to operate at the Kaska-Colorado junction a new, modern, highly sophisticated radar system, which is so sensitive that it has extra-territorial range.

As we all know, radar gives instantaneous information on flying objects within its coverage area and accurately guides the forces responsible for intercepting and shooting down those objectives. These intercept forces would be planes or guided missiles [in English] planes that can be at the place indicated by the radar in a few minutes. These planes would be heavily armed jets [in English].

But it is well known -- and this has been admitted by the Managua criminals -- that they do not have any jet combat planes. They only ha[illegible]wo old T-33's inherited from the former dictator. Then we ask: What about the mis[illegible]es? They have sworn even with their toes that they have seen missiles in pictures only. Then why those highly sophisticated radar installations that keep an eye on Central America and its coastal waters?

PASTORA RETURNS FROM U.S. TOUR 1 DECEMBER

PA021558 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Commander Eden Pastora arrived at a location in southern Nicaragua on Thursday, 1 December where ARDE [Revolutionary Democratic Alliance] rebels have camps, landing strips, and heavy artillery. After an extensive tour to promote a better image of the struggle for the rescue of the Nicaraguan revolution and to organize additional democratic support, Pastora has returned from the United States.

Commander Pastora has returned to the country at a time when the Managua government is reacting critically to the Reagan administration's denial of visas for Tomas Borge and Colonel Roberto D'Aubisson to visit the United States. Pressured by the people's rebellion and by a decline of its international image, the Managua government has made three additional peace proposals to be discussed by the Contadora Group in Panama. These proposals include a military commitment, a political declaration of the foreign ministers, and an economic and social development plan for the area.

On arriving in the mountains of Nicaragua, Commander Pastora was welcomed by several men in charge of rebel camps, including professional boxing champion Alexis Arguello.

ARDE REJECTS SANDINIST PROPOSAL ON ELECTIONS

PA060434 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2346 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] San Jose, 5 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- The Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, today officially rejected the Sandinist leaders' proposal that the opposition participate in the 1985 elections. "The offer is purely pro forma; it is no solution to Nicaragua's problems, and its sole purpose is for them to gain time in power," an ARDE spokesman said.

Jose Davila, representative of the Christian Democratic Solidarity Front, FSDC, one of the organizations that belongs to ARDE, stressed that the Sandinist Government's offer does not include matters that must be discussed "if a genuine solution to the Nicaraguan conflict is to be sought."

In reply to the Sandinist leaders, ARDE's political directorate has announced "a democratic program for national convergence" that will be made public within the next 10 days.

The commission preparing the documents for this program consists of Alfonso Robelo for the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, MDN; Jose Davila for the Christian Democratic Solidarity Front, FSDC; Carlos Coronel for the Sandino Revolutionary Front, founded by Eden Pastora; Rafael Zelaya for the Miskito, Sumu, Rama, Sandinist Unity, MISURASATA; and Donald Castillo Rivas for the independent groups.

ARDE's program will be presented to Nicaragua and to the international community and will include elements by which to achieve a "worthy solution" for all Nicaraguans, Davila added.

HAVANA ON RECENT RAMIREZ, WHEELOCK STATEMENTS

PA042032 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] Nicaraguan Government Junta member Sergio Ramirez has reiterated that his country's sovereignty is not subject to negotiation. In a speech to the National Assembly of Professionals and Technicians [Asamblea Nacional de Profesionales y Technicos], Ramirez stressed that all Nicaraguans who prove through their actions that they oppose foreign intervention will have a place in the plan for national unity.

In this respect, Sergio Ramirez said that large coffee producers in the departments of Jinotega and Matagalpa have publicly expressed their opposition to foreign attacks on Nicaragua. He added that the United States has failed in its attempt to halt the Contadora Group political offensive, whcih has the support of numerous countries in the area.

Other reports note that Jaime Wheelock, member of the FSLN National Directorate, has announced that in the next few days an agrarian law will be enacted which will guarantee nonexpropriation of land for 20 years, as a guarantee for producers.

The Nicaraguan minister of agricultural development and agrarian reform said that peasants are the pillars of the revolution and that owners of farms who use their land for production will not be affected.

HAVANA NOTES SANDINIST MILITARY VICTORIES

FL051705 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Twenty eight counterrevolutionaries have been killed fighting the Sandinist People's Army in the last few days; 17 Nicaraguan soldiers were also killed defending the achievements of the revolution. Major Roberto Sanchez, chief of the Public Relations Section of the Sandinist People's Army, reported that the fighting took place from 24 November to 3 December in the Departments of Nuevo Segovia, Estili, Jinotega, and Zelaya.

According to reports received, the Sandinist Army destroyed a counterrevolutionary camp and captured arms and equipment.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES U.S. POLICY IN C.A.

PA051807 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Dec 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpts] The imperialist U.S. Government continues to stoke the fire in Central America. Not a day goes by without Washington announcing the adoption of some new measure designed to impose U.S. hegemony in the region. This time we refer to the deployment of the U.S. National Guard in Costa Rica. According to the Pentagon, this measure is provided for in an agreement to be signed soon with the San Jose government.

Fred C. Ikle, the U.S. under secretary of defense for policy, has stated that he is awaiting the successful conclusion of the talks to deploy 400 National Guard infantrymen in Costa Rican areas near the Nicaraguan border. Although Ikle failed to mention it, the media have added that the area to which the Yankee militarymen may be deployed is utilized by counterrevolutionary groups of the so-called Nicaraguan Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, which is headed by the traitor Eden Pastora.

The United States has also continued its plans to rearm the Salvadoran Army, whose performance of the past few months has caused the U.S. imperialists serious trouble. Under Secretary of Defense Fred C. Ikle has admitted that the Salvadoran Army has made no progress in its repression of the guerrilla movement, and that is why it must receive additional aid. It is no secret that the recent changes within the top echelons of the Salvadoran Army have been in response to direct instructions from the U.S. Pentagon and the CIA. By placing its men in key positions, the Pentagon is securing control over the Salvadoran Army with an eye toward eventual cooperation with CONDECA, the Central American Defense Council, and with troops of the Central American regimes.

In order to carry out the United States' warmongering plans in the area, Richard Stone, President Reagan's envoy to Central America, is making hurried moves among the parties involved. This week he traveled to Panama, where he met with representatives of Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary groups. The contacts between the U.S. Government representative and the anti-Sandinist groups were made 1 week after the U.S. Senate approved a $24 million budget to finance CIA operations against the Sandinist revolution.

PDRY PARTY SECRETARY ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

GF051430 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Excerpt] Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, YSP Political Bureau member and YSP secretary, arrived in Havana this morning on an official visit to Cuba at an invitation from the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and in order to implement the cooperation agreement between the YSP and the Cuban Communist Party.

Brother 'Abd al-Qadir will deliver a written message from Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State and Ministers. He will also hold talks and meetings with Cuban officials and will sign a cooperation agreement between the two parties for the years 1984-1985.

UJC LEADER CARLOS LAGE BEGINS VISIT TO ANGOLA

FL051625 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1528 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Luanda -- Carlos Lage, first secretary of the Union of Young Communists [UJC] has arrived in the capital of Angola for a visit lasting several days. There are numerous Cuban internationalist collaborators in Angola.

CEMA MEETING ON PUBLIC HEALTH OPENS IN HAVANA

FL052216 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] The 14th meeting of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Public Health began today at the Palace of Conventions, attended by representatives from nine socialist countries and three invited nations.

Sergey Petrovich Burenkov, chairman of the Permanent Commission and minister of health of the Soviet Union, made a speech during the opening session. He said the possibilities for cooperation among CEMA member countries are wide-ranging and should be fully utilized. The meeting will examine topics dealing with malignant illnesses, organ and tissue transplants, and production of medicines and medical equipment through the year 2000.

NATIONAL CONSTRUCTORS DAY MARKED IN SANTIAGO

FL052001 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] The commander in chief has sent a letter of congratulations to the constructors of Santiago Province. This letter was read by Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Politburo, during the ceremony that marked the National Day of the Constructor that was commemorated just a few minutes ago in Santiago, Cuba.

[Begin Risquet recording] Dear Constructors: I wish to send sincere congratulations and a strong embrace to the constructors of the province of Santiago, Cuba, who with their perspiration, efficiency, and revolutionary spirit, have achieved an outstanding record on obtaining the seat of the national ceremony commemorating the Day of the Constructor for the fourth consecutive time.

It is really very stimulating that the constructors of Santiago, together with all other workers and the people of that heroic land, can hail, in such a dignified way, the 25th anniversary of the liberation of their city and the victory of the revolution. [end recording]

The ceremony, which for the fifth time -- fourth consecutive time -- has been celebrated in this province, took place on the squad ground of the old Moncada Barracks. Jaime Crombet, member of the Central Committee, and Jose Ramon Balaguer, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the party in Santiago, Cuba, also presided over the ceremony.

Pedro Fernandez, secretary general of the National Construction Union, said during the ceremony that the Cuban hard hats will continue to work with the spirit of those who fought in Grenada. Alexander Dimitrov, head of the Bulgarian Fidel Castro Construction Brigade, received the Armando Mestre Medal for his merits as an internationalist.

On closing the ceremony, Jose Lopez Moreno, minister for construction, said:

[Begin Lopez Moreno recording] Constructors: Receive, in the name of the party leadership, the government, the national union, and the people, our acknowledgement and congratulations on the Day of the Constructor, especially those who have been honored with the Armando Mestre Medal for their 25 years of uninterrupted work in the sector, where they have passed on their abundant experience as constructors.

We also fraternally greet and extend our thanks to the specialists of the socialist sector who together with us are actively participating in the construction of complex and important works for the country.

The work of the constructors and their union [words indistinct] of the UJC [Union of Young Communists] with their participation in front line work, thus demonstrating the dynamic and vanguard attitude of our youth. [brief applause]

On this 5th day of December, we must highlight our eternal gratitude to the constructors who, on Grenadian soil, were the architects of an indelible page [words indistinct] in the land that saw them born, have become the symbol and example that must be followed. [applause] [end recording]

DOCUMENTARY PROGRAM ON 'BASTION 83' MANEUVERS

FL030337 [Editorial Report] Havana Television Service in Spanish at 0150 GMT on 3 December broadcast a recorded documentary on the Bastion 83 military exercises, which were held in June 1983. The program opened by showing U.S. planes taking off, and then switched to what appeared to be a Cuban situation room where an officer was giving orders to prepare for a massive attack. Rockets were shown, as were Cuban jet fighters scrambling and tanks, trucks, and antiaircraft weapons moving into position. People running to shelters as air raid sirens sounded were also shown.

Fidel Castro then entered the situation room and looked at several maps. He was then shown listening to an officer deliver a report.

At this point, airplanes were shown dropping bombs to simulate a U.S. attack. Also shown was an antiaircraft rocket hitting a drone, ships firing salvos from antiaircraft guns and rockets, air traffic controllers tracking planes, a disabled plane landing, and ambulances and firetrucks approaching a fire.

The announcer then said that the Territorial Troops Militia, MTT, units have been called into action, and civlians were seen hurrying through the streets. Civil Defense personnel were then shown in action, and Fidel Castro was shown talking on a telephone, with the announcer pointing out that he was discussing wartime economic problems. An officer then read a report saying that the United States has failed in its objective of defeating Cuba.

At this point, workers were shown loading packages, and the announcer said that they were removing food, medicine, and weapons from centralized locations and protecting the goods.

The announcer then reported another simulated U.S. raid at night. Bombs were shown exploding and antiaircraft weapons firing in the dark, followed by officers making damage assessments. The announcer then said that the United States has blockaded Cuba, and Cuban naval units were shown preparing for action. The people were shown evacuating large cities and an officer described the procedures.

Fidel Castro was then shown meeting with political and military leaders before the exercise began to assess enemy action and tactics and to brief the participants on their responsibilities. Local military councils were also shown meeting with officers. The announcer then said that all the Cuban people were participating in the exercise by making mines, digging trenches, and making booby traps.

The voice of Fidel Castro was heard praising the exercise as people were shown engaging in activities during the exercise. Castro was then shown, and he said "even the children are prepared." He continued to praise all aspects of the exercise, and said that the necessary flexibility and decentralization have been shown. As Castro spoke, people were shown participating in various phases of the exercise. He said that 10 million Cuban fighters cannot be defeated. The program ended at 0250 GMT.

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

CHIEF MINISTER ROMNEY RESHUFFLES CABINET

FL051329 Bridgetown CANA in English 1803 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] Tortola, British Virgin Islands, Dec 4 (CANA) -- Chief Minister Cyril Romney has reshuffled his cabinet, giving himself additional areas of responsibility. Romney, the only independent elected to the Legislative Council in this British colony on November 11, became chief minister in coalition with the United Party (UP), which had split the remaining eight seats with the Virgin Islands, party of former Chief Minister Lavitty Stoutt.

In the new cabinet, the chief minister retained responsibility for Development, Planning, and Tourism, and acquired the portfolios of Immigration and Information. Romney also holds the Finance portfolio, which under the reorganisation will include Postal and Philatelic Services and Social Security.

Deputy Chief Minister Willard Wheatley will hold the newly created portfilio of Health, Education, and Welfare, giving up Natural Resources and the Environment. Conrad Maduro, former minister of Social Services, is now minister of Natural Resources and Labour, while E. Walwyn Brewley retains Communications and Works, relinquishing Public Utilities. Previously, Education, Health, Immigration, Labour, and Tourism were all under the Ministry of Social Services.

Britain, through its resident governor here, has responsibility for External Affairs, Defence, Internal Security, the Public Service, and Port Administration.

DOMINICA

PRIME MINISTER CHARLES ON GUYANA, CARICOM

FL051229 Bridgetown CANA in English 1529 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Dec 4 (CANA) -- Dominica Prime Minister Eugenia Charles was quoted today as saying she saw no place for Guyana in Caribbean affairs and called for the removal of the Caribbean Community (Caricom) Secretariat from Georgetown. She also suggested in an interview published today by the SUNDAY SUN that Guyana, a founding Caricom member, should seriously consider leaving the 10-year-old economic grouping. Miss Charles made her remarks in Miami, where she attended the just concluded seventh annual Miami Conference on the Caribbean.

The Dominica Prime Minister charged that Guyana, South America's only English-speaking country, was "out of step with the rest of us (in Caricom)." The Caricom Secretariat, she said, should be sited in either Barbados, St Lucia, or Antigua.

Miss Charles' comments are the latest in a series of words between Georgetown and Roseau, following the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada. She, as chairman of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), had a leading role to play in the operation which was strongly condemned by Guyana. Miss Charles spoke of her displeasure with Guyana. "I am not angry because it didn't agree with us over Grenada. I am not angry because they went around in every international organisation which was having a meeting at the time to villify us.... The reason (I am angry) is they have cut off trade relations with us, and I think that it is childish and puerile in the case of a country as big as Guyana."

Guyana President Forbes Burnham has repudiated Dominica's assertion of a break in trading relations. He said Dominica had refused to sign agreements regarding Guyana's rice and Dominica's soap despite repeated requests. The SUNDAY SUN also quoted the Trinidad and Tobago Prime Minister George Chambers as telling a Miami news conference that he disagreed with his Dominica counterpart. Guyana, he said, had a role to play in regional matters because it was basically a Caribbean country.

Stating that she saw no place for Guyana in Caribbean affairs, Miss Charles said "it should therefore leave the Caribbean Community and pursue what its leader often calls his South American continental destiny." It's what I have always heard its leader say for many years," she added. "For many years I have known that is the phrase he used. I would be quite happy to let him keep that phrase," Miss Charles said. Elaborating on her reasons for a switch of the headquarters of Caricom, the Dominica prime minister said Georgetown was too far away from the rest of its fellow Caricom members. She said it was costly to travel from the Eastern Caribbean to the secretariat. The three sites she suggested were central and easy to reach, Miss Charles said.

GRENADA

ATTORNEY GENERAL RUSHFORD RESIGNS, LEAVES ISLAND

FL051725 Bridgetown CANA in English 1711 GMT 5 Dec 83

[By Reudon Eversley]

[Excerpts] St George's, Grenada, Dec 5 (CANA) -- British constitutional lawyer Anthony Rushford, appointed on October 15 as legal advisor and attorney general in Grenada's new interim government, today said he had resigned and was leaving the island.

Rushford, whose appointment here was through the Commonwealth Secretariat, said he had informed the British High Commission's representative here of his decision. He indicated that the resignation stemmed from a rift between himself and Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon. "I have known many governors-general around the Caribbean and I have never known a governor-general to behave like Paul Scoon," he said. "I have never known a situation where a governor-general appoints himself saviour of his people, calls in foreign armies, and then does very little to bring about the restoration of constitutional civil government, which I consider my main task."

Rushford's resignation came as the members of the interim government went into the third day of a meeting to draw up their programme for running the country. Rushford, 61, was once an advisor to the British Government. He was responsible for drafting Grenada's 1974 independence Constitution, suspended in 1979 when Bishop took power in a coup, but now partly back in operation.

MEMORIAL MASS HELD FOR BISHOP, CABINET MINISTERS

FL051617 Bridgetown CANA in English 1646 GMT 4 Dec 83

[By Reudon Eversley]

[Excerpts] St George's, Grenada, Dec 4 (CANA) -- Close to 1,000 people, ranging from toddlers to an elderly woman hobbling on a walking stick, filled the 19th century Roman Catholic cathedral here last night at a memorial mass for late Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and three cabinet ministers killed in a military coup last October. Heading the attendance at the 90-minute service were relatives of the deceased, Bishop's former political colleagues, including ex-Agriculture Minister George Louison and Industrialisation Minister Kendrick Radix, and at least two members of the interim government.

A police spokesman said the crowd was mainly from the capital and its environs. An anticipated big turnout from the country areas did not materialise because of a lack of transportation on Saturdays, he added.

"It (was) alright," said Mrs Alimenta Bishop, mother of the prime minister, in a comment to CANA after the mass. "I would have liked if they had said an eulogy, but it was alright."

JAMAICA

JOURNALIST ON MEDIA COVERAGE OF GRENADA EVENTS

FL031759 Bridgetown CANA in English 1612 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica, Dec 3, CANA -- Controversial Guyanese journalist Rickey Singh, who has just lost his Barbados work permit, last night questioned whether fear or incompetence accounted for what he called the inept Caribbean media coverage of the October 25 U.S.-led invasion of Grenada.

Singh, a frequent critic of the Reagan administration, accused the regional press of helping to set the stage for Washington's action through unfair coverage of Grenada during the four year regime of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, executed in an October 19 military coup that triggered the intervention six days later. He partly blamed the October strife in Grenada on the Bishop government's choking of legitimate channels for dissent.

Singh is the editor of CARIBBEAN CONTACT, a monthly regional paper published by the Barbados-based Caribbean Conference of Churches (CCC). Last month, after articles by him in both CONTACT and the Barbados NATION criticized the invasion, which the Tom Adams government helped to mount, his work permit that was due to expire in 1985 was revoked and the journalist ordered to leave by December 3.

Speaking at a Press Association of Jamaica (PAJ) sponsored seminar on professionalism and professional standards for journalists, the CONTACT editor said there were myriad inconsistencies, distortions, and "lies" adduced by the United States and the Caribbean countries that took part in the invasion to justify their action. And he said it was left "largely to the media in North America and Europe to inform Caribbean citizens about some of the more significant developments in Grenada before and after the invasion."

"We could not learn about these through our own regional media," he said.

Questioning journalism which came out of publications such as THE NEW YORK TIMES and THE WASHINGTON POST, and American news magazines such as TIME and NEWSWEEK, Singh said contrasted "so sharply with what we have to put up with in sections of the regional media." [sentence as received] He cited the Barbados NATION as the exception.

Asked the journalist: "Is it fear or incompetence that has prevented so many sections of our own Caribbean media from demonstrating a capacity to also challenge the accuracy of official statements or to cover the other side of America's war in Grenada?"

Some of the region's leading media houses associated with the Caribbean Publishing and Broadcasting Association (CPBA) had helped to set a scene for the invasion of Grenada, Singh argued, by perpetuating the Reagan administration's image of the island under Bishop as a militarised Soviet/Cuban proxy, "irrespective of even independent viewpoints within the U.S.A. itself and from top representatives of the European Community."

"One of these CPBA officials...prided himself on waging a relentless campaign against the PRG because of his own views that coincided with the politics of Reaganism in this region, but which had nothing to do with the Grenadian reality," the CONTACT editor said.

He said there were several lessons to be learnt from the Grenadian tragedy. "From the perspective of a journalist who believes in having some mechanism for legitimate dissent, who believes in the freedom of expression," Singh said, "one lesson is that had there been in Grenada a media system permitting dissent, however restrained, given the siege mentality in St George's, then Mr Bishop himself may have had a vehicle to transmit to the Grenadian masses some of the problems his once loyal comrades insisted on concealing. He said, too, there was a lesson that one had to be wary of "the dangerous logic" of politicians who say they did not believe in "a democracy introduced at the point of a gun, then end up doing the same thing in Grenada." Added Singh: "Grenada's tragedy is today a Caribbean tragedy, a Third World tragedy. It has exposed so many of the weaknesses of our political leaders, our cultural, religious, and trade union leaders. It has certainly exposed the shortcomings, the deficiencies of too many sections of the Caribbean media.

"In seeing the invasion through the eyes of the Reagan administration, the region's media, anxious to have the Grenadian revolutionary process out of the way, are allowing too many vital questions of both a moral and legal nature to fall by the wayside. They are allowing the baby to be thrown out with the bath water," Singh declared.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

POLICE, NOT TROOPS CONSIDERED FOR AREA PEACE FORCE

FL051747 Bridgetown CANA in English 1720 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] United Nations, Dec 5 (CANA-REUTER) -- The prime minister of Trinidad and Tobago, George Chambers, said today his country was ready to consider providing police for peacekeeping duties in Grenada, but he ruled out sending troops. He was replying to a question at a press conference on whether Trinidad and Tobago would participate in a Caribbean or Commonwealth Peacekeeping Force pending a return to normal life in Grenada, invaded by the United States and six Caribbean states following a recent coup.

"It depends on what you mean by a peacekeeping force," Chambers said. "If you mean will we consider putting, say, policemen in there, yes, we will. If you mean will we consider putting military personnel in there, we will not," he said. "For the preservation of internal law and order in Grenada, yes, we will participate."

In response to a question about prospects for obtaining oil for his country's refineries following the depletion of local supplies, he said: "We have been talking to Mexico, Venezuela, and Nigeria about the possibility of acquiring crude under some arrangements with them." Chambers added: "I think we have made some progress with Venezuela and Mexico about which I will get a report on my return to Trinidad and Tobago. Immediately after my return I also expect to get an invitation from President Shehu Shagari to send a team off to begin discussions with Nigeria," he stated.

Chambers, who recently attended the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in New Delhi, also conferred today with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

RESPONSIBILITY DENIED FOR BREAK IN DOMINICA TRADE

FL031936 Bridgetown CANA in English 1803 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Dec 3, CANA -- Guyana's President Forbes Burnham has denied responsibility for any break in trade with Dominica following Georgetown's decision to sell locally produced rice originally destined for Roseau to Trinidad and Tobago.

Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles had last week accused Guyana of cancelling orders to her country, and suggested that it was as a result of President Burnham's disapproval of the role Dominica played in last October's U.S.-led invasion of neighbouring Grenada to topple a leftwing military regime that had seized power in a bloody coup.

"In fact, Dominica has refused to sign the necessary trade agreement regarding Guyana's rice and Dominica's soap, despite repeated requests from Guyana," Burnham said during a press conference in India at the Commonwealth Summit and which was subsequently broadcast here.

"We subsequently sold the rice to Trinidad and Tobago at a much better price," Burnham said. "The complaint by Dominica alleging political motivation should be forwarded to the Caricom Council of Ministers." (The Caricom council is the second-highest decision-making body within the 13-nation Caribbean Community and Common Market, of which both Guyana and Dominica are members).

Dominica and Guyana had been arranging a barter agreement under which rice from Georgetown was to be exchanged for soap from Roseau.

HAVANA NOTES BURNHAM VISIT TO NORTH KOREA

FL051441 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang -- The presidents of Democratic Korea, Kim Il-song, and of Guyana, Forbes Burnham, have condemned the U.S. invasion of Grenada and have warned that the incident is a serious threat to the security of small nations. These statements were made during a welcoming banquet that Kim Il-song gave for the Guyanese president, who arrived on Saturday in Democratic Korea for an official visit.

BOUTERSE WOULD WELCOME MORE U.S. ECONOMIC AID

PM042024 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 25 Nov 83 p 4

[Peter Schumacher dispatch: "Suriname Wants More Aid From the United States 'on an Equal Footing'"]

[Text] Paramaribo, 25 Nov -- If the United States were to want to increase its fairly limited economic aid to Suriname of around $1.5 million per year, Suriname would be very happy, Army Commander Deysi Bouterse said at a press conference in Suriname yesterday. But what applies to relations with other countries also applies to those with the United States: Relations are only acceptable on the basis of equality and mutual interest. Bouterse said that Suriname is not interested in military aid from Washington, "because our country views all the problems in the Caribbean region as socioeconomic problems which cannot be solved by military means." In this context he remarked that the country's present leaders are not bloodthirsty and are not out for power. He would be pleased after a time to hand over the leadership to younger people, who are already moving forward, once a stable foundation for the developments begun in the last few years has been laid.

Speaking of the Stanvaste Unity Movement, Bouterse touched on the criticism of the movement's leadership, which consists of three officers headed by Captain E. Boereveen. Bouterse pointed out that since 1980 the Army has played a pioneering role in Suriname. "These three officers," Bouterse said, "would be glad to withdraw from their new functions as soon as possible, but this is impossible at present. A special committee and internal discussion among the population would determine the definitive goals of the work of the Unity Movement," the army leader said. In reply to a question, he said that the establishment of the Unity Movement does not mean that the present political parties, the Progressive Workers and Farm Laborers Union (PALU) and the Revolutionary People's Party (RVP), will cease to exist. "Stanvaste is not a political party, but if PALU and the RVP recognize enough of their own aims in those of the movement they will be able to associate themselves with it. Anyone can enroll as a would-be member of Stanvaste."

As far as a possible improvement in relations with the Netherlands is concerned, Bouterse noted that The Hague had unilaterally "trampled on the agreement," but that if the Netherlands were to want to begin unconditional talks with Suriname, it is always possible. Asked whether Suriname will return to being a constitutional state, Bouterse remarked that Suriname already is a constitutional state, but that the judicial system will have to be reviewed within the framework of the new developments since the present system dates from the colonial era. This also applies, Bouterse said, to the Western interpretation of press freedom. In his view the media must represent the will of the people and not be the manipulable instruments that they were in the past. "We must teach the people how to manage their freedom and to know their duties and rights in a Third World country like ours." As far as his own position is concerned, Bouterse said: "My position is determined historically, but we (as leaders) should not be hurried, for then would we make blunders."

During a mass meeting on the Einheidsplein, the Stanvaste flag was hoisted for the first time. The flag comprises a horizontal red field, a horizontal white field with the little Stanvaste flower which was a much-loved symbol in the period before 1980, and another horizontal red field.

Bouterse's speech to the meeting was followed only by a section of the public with any concentration. The applause was by no means unanimous, and some of those present escaped the burning sun in the square to refresh themselves with ice cream. It is impossible to measure how the 450,000 or so Surinamese view the revolutionary leader's unity plans, but perhaps that is a question better put to Bouterse himself, who declared without any reservation at the press conference that he knows the Surinamese people through and through.